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GENERAL  
MEDICAL PRINCIPLES

AND  
CAUTIONS.

FOUNDED ON

FACTS, supported by REASON, and  
confirmed by EXPERIENCE.

In THREE PARTS.

Shewing when BLEEDING, VOMITING, PURGING,  
SWEATING, and BLISTERING, &c. ought, and  
ought not to be advised,

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Published for the Sake of preventing the innumerable ill  
Consequences, which happen to sick People, from the  
*indiscriminate* Use of these Remedies.

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By THEOPHILUS LOBB, M. D.  
*Member of the ROYAL COLLEGE of PHYSICIANS,*  
*and Fellow of the ROYAL SOCIETY of LONDON.*

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*There is a GOD in Heaven, that revealeth Secrets. Dan. ii. 28.*

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THE  
GENERAL CONTENTS  
OF THE  
THREE PARTS.

PART I.

*Containing an Account of the following Things,  
viz.*

1. **O**F those *Facts*, which are the Causes of Diseases.
2. Of the *Means* for curing them, which correspond with those Facts.
3. Of the *Medical Principles*, which unavoidably result from them.
4. Of those *Medical Cautions*, which should be observed in the Use of *evacuating* Remedies.
5. Of *Fevers*, the most frequent of all Distempers.
6. Of curing them, and the *Small-Pox* without bleeding Patients, who have not too much Blood.
7. Of bleeding in the Plague.
8. Of necessary medical Knowledge.

9. Of



# *The* GENERAL CONTENTS.

9. Of a Method of studying Physick.
10. Of Considerations for medical Advisers.

## P A R T II.

Wherein some Things, contained in the former Part, are further explained ; and the Truth and Importance of them rendered more evident.

## P A R T III.

Wherein the Truth of them is further cleared, and also defended from the Objections contained in a Pamphlet, intitl'd, *A Letter to Dr. LOBB, &c.* and in which that *Author's* other *Remarks* are considered.

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# Medical Principles

## AND

# CAUTIONS.

### I.

§ 1. **I**T seems to me, that the Things necessary to be known unto those, who are preparing for the Practice of Physick, have not been explained, methodized, and digested in so clear and concise an Order, as may be wished.

§. 2. The grand Affair of the medical Art, so far as is needful to enable a Man to form right Notions of Diseases, and of the Errors, which should be avoided, and of the Means proper for the Cure of them, I think, may be very much contracted; the Matters relating to it set in a clearer Light, and rendered more easy to be understood.

B

§. 3.



§. 3. The following Sections may be accepted as an *Essay*, short as it is, to promote so desirable an End.

§. 4. I propose in these Papers to give some Account of Diseases, and of the *Principles* of medical Practice, and of the *Cautions* to be regarded in the Administration of Remedies; which I hope will be impartially considered.

## II. *An Account of the Causes of Diseases.*

§. 5. **T**HE Causes of Diseases in general are the following, *viz.*

I. Some Excess in the Quantity of one or other of the Animal Fluids; that is, an Excess either in the Quantity of the Blood, or of the Lymph, or of the nervous Liquid; which three general Fluids are always moving in all Parts of the Body.

II. Some *wrong Quality* of them.

III. Some *Deficiency* in the Quantity of one or other of them: Or,

IV. Some Combination of these Causes.

§. 6. **T**HIS Account is no uncertain Hypothesis, but grounded upon Facts.

§. 7. The Cause of every Disease that can happen to the human Body (how manifold

nifold soever they may be) is comprehended in one, or other of the Heads mentioned, (§. 5.)

§. 8. And if this (Account, §. 5.) is true, (which ought in Reason to be allowed as such, till a different Sort of Causes be discovered) then the following Methods, which may be deemed general Principles for the Cure of them, should be acknowledged as built on a plain, and solid Foundation.

### III. *An Account of the proper Means for curing Diseases.*

§. 9. I. **T**HAT Diseases, produced *only* by some *Excess* in the Quantity of one, or other of the Animal Fluids, are to be cured only by suitable Evacuations.

II. That Diseases, which arise *only* from some *wrong Quality* of the Animal Fluids, are to be removed *only* by proper ALTERATIVE Medicines.

III. That Distempers resulting only from some *Deficiency* in the Body, are to be healed only by such Restorative Remedies, as may supply it. And,



4      *Of the Means for curing Diseases.*

IV. That Diseases, which are the Effects of the forementioned Causes, acting in some Combination, are to be overcome by compounding Medicines of such Ingredients, and in such a Manner as may remove those combined Causes, which produced the morbid Symptoms.

§. 10. The Truth of this Account (§. 9.) appears so manifest, as not to need Arguments for the Proof of it, till some valid Objection be made to it.

§. 11. But the Consideration of it may convince us, that all who direct for the Cure of Diseases, should understand the following Things, *viz.*

I. When the Blood, and when the Lymph, and when the nervous Fluid is too much in Quantity.

§. 12. For without this Knowledge they can neither tell when Evacuations should be made, nor what Sorts of them are wanted, nor when to forbid them.

§. 13. But there are *Signs*, by which, when rightly understood, this necessary Knowledge may be soon attained.

§. 14. II. They should likewise know when a *morbid Quality* subsists in the Blood, and of what Sort it is: Because without this Knowledge they can never tell when  
*alterative*

*alterative* Medicines are wanted, nor what Sort of them are like to remove the Cause of the Distemper.

§. 15. There are Signs which will discover to those that know them, when there is a morbid Quantity in the animal Fluids, and the Nature of it.

§. 16. III. They should also be able to judge when the Blood, and when the Lymph, and when the nervous Fluid is too little in Quantity, and what other *Deficiencies* subsist in the Body.

§. 17. And as there are *Symptoms* which always manifest the Deficiencies that occur in human Bodies, so it is necessary to be acquainted with them, and their Signification.

#### IV. *Of the Medical Principles.*

§. 18. **N**OW I may observe that on the foregoing State of Things the following *Fundamental, Medical Principles* are justly built, and by it they are firmly supported, *viz.*

Principle I. That when the Quantity of the Blood is too great, so much Blood should be taken from the Patient, as may reduce it's Quantity to the Standard of Health.

§. 19. It is indeed a nice Point to find out when the Quantity of the Blood is too



great, and how much the Excess may be, but by a proper Examination of the Patient we may know, whether there is an Excess, and whether it be great.

§. 20. Principle II. That when the Lymph exceeds in Quantity, it ought to be diminished; and therefore *Evacuation* is to be made, either by Cathartics, or Diuretics, or Sudorifics, or Diaphoretics.

21. Principle III. That in Diseases, which arise from an Excess in the Quantity of the *Nervous* Fluid; those Medicines should be advised which may render it less.

§. 22. Principle IV. That in Diseases, when the Quantity of the Blood is not greater than it ought to be, the taking Blood from the Patient should not be advised.

§. 23. The universal Custom of *Bleeding* People, almost in all Disorders, and advising the Repetition of this Evacuation for the Cure of them, even in Patients who had not too much Blood, with the Consideration of the unavoidable, and often pernicious Effects of it, oblige me for the good of Mankind to shew the Justness, and Importance of the Principle last mentioned, (§. 22.)

§. 24. If I am called to a Patient under a Fever, who is plethoric, I order Bleeding;  
not



not indeed because he has a Fever, but because he has too much Blood.

§. 25. I say, *not because he has a Fever*, because all Fevers are produced by, and depend on a morbid Quality of the Blood of one kind or other (as will appear when I come to consider them) and therefore those Remedies *only* are wanted for their Cure which may free the animal Fluids from their morbid Quality; and because those Diseases may be Cured without Bleeding.

§. 26. All People of both Sexs, and of every Age, may be divided into three Classes, *viz.*

I. Those who have their proper Quantity of Blood; neither too much, nor too little of it.

II. Those who have too much Blood.

III. Those who have too little.

§. 27. That the Second of these Sorts of People should have Blood taken from them is very manifest, because they have one of the general Causes of Distempers subsisting in their Bodies; and Phlebotomy is a rational and the proper Remedy which can presently free them from that Cause of Sicknefs.

§. 28. But this will not excuse, much less justify the *Indiscriminate* Use of this Evacuation; it can be no Reason for draw-  
ing

ing Blood from the first, nor from the third Sort of People mentioned, (§. 26.)

§. 29. Certainly we ought not to treat Persons in the same Manner, whose Cases are very different: The Difference that is between any two Patients will direct, and oblige us to give different Advice to them.

§. 30. And if an *Excess* in the Quantity of the Blood in one of them be, as it is, a good Argument for bleeding him, then a *Deficiency* in the Quantity of Blood in the other must be allowed as a good Argument against taking Blood from him.

§. 31. That Blood should not be drawn from Persons who have no more than their proper Quantity, will I think very clearly appear, if we consider,

§. 32. I. That taking Blood then, will diminish their vital Strength in Proportion to the Quantity taken away.

§. 33. I may add that another bad Effect of taking Blood from such Persons (§. 31.) is a Diminution of *all the Secretions*; that is, a rendering the nervous Fluid, or animal Spirits, and every other secreted Humour, less than it ought to be, in a Proportion to the Quantity of the Blood in such Cases taken away: For (as, we may easily understand)  
sufficient



sufficient Secretions cannot possibly be made from an insufficient Quantity of Blood.

§. 34. If we consider these Things (§. 33.) we may presently know the Reason why Persons, after the Loss of much Blood, are weak, faint, low-spirited, and so long before they recover their former Health, and Strength.

§. 35. It is certainly rational and beneficial to take away Blood from Persons, who have too much of it: But does it appear so reasonable to draw Blood from those who have too little? And to bleed such a Man under Sicknefs, when an acute Disease, produced by some morbid Quality, is dissipating his Spirits, ravaging his vital Strength, and lessening the Quantity of his Fluids; does it not seem a Making that Evacuation at a very improper Time? On the Account that then the Man wants more Blood, more Spirits and more Strength to supply what becomes wanting thro' the Agency of the morbid Causes?

§. 36. In such a Case, does not this Evacuation seem unseasonable and to concur with the Disease, for bringing Life to a Period? And if it should be repeated again, and again, may it not accelerate Death more quickly than the Disease would have done without it?

§. 37. In all Fevers, especially in those which are contagious, there is a continual Expulsion of the febrile Matter thro' the excretory Vessels out of the Body; and in Eruptive Fevers to the Formation of the Eruptions: And does not *Blood-letting* counter-act all the Natural Excretions? and draw back into the Blood from both the external, and internal Superficies of the Body, Multitudes of morbid Particles, which were just on the point of being excluded from it?

§. 38. Do not the Effects, the natural unavoidable Effects of *Blood-letting* discover it to have a pernicious Tendency in Persons, who have too little Blood? Especially when by some Distemper their Appetites have been taken off from their Food, and their vital Strength, and the Quantity of their Blood and Spirits have been rendered less than a State of Health required?

§. 39. And will it not therefore be better to omit this Evacuation, since Diseases produced by, and depending on some morbid Quality of the Blood, may be better cured without it?

§. 40. I have said thus much to shew the Truth and Importance of the fourth General



neral and Fundamental *Principle* of Medical Practice, delivered in §. 22.

§. 41. Principle V. That in Diseases, when the Quantity of the Lymph does *not exceed* the Standard of Health; or is not greater than it ought to be, *Evacuations* by *Vomiting*, or *Purging*, or *Sweating* ought not to be made.

§. 42. Reason. Because those Evacuations will render the Quantity of it less than it ought to be; or in other Words, will introduce a *Deficiency*, which is one general Cause of Diseases: (*Vid.* §. 5.) and therefore should be carefully avoided. And it is evident, that cannot be the right Method of Curing any Diseases, which introduces into the Body the Causes of others.

§. 43. Principle VI. That for the Cure of Diseases produced only by a wrong, or *morbid Quality* of the Blood, and other Fluids of the Body, Medicines by which the morbid Quantity may be altered, and removed, should only be advised as the proper Remedies.

§. 44. Reasons. I. Because such Medicines only are wanted for the Cure of them.

II. Because, whatever be the *morbid Qualities* that produced the Distemper, if we find out of what sort it is, we know there is a



variety of Medicines in the *Materia Medica*, from the Nature of which we judge their Fitness to be prescribed; and by the Experience of them we know their Efficacy in removing it.

§. 45. I may add that it seems as irrational to endeavour curing such Diseases (§. 43.) by making Evacuations, and diminishing the Quantity of the animal Fluids, as it would be in Distempers produced meerly by an Excess in the Quantity of them, to attempt their Cure, only by giving *Alterative* Medicines, without Prescribing the needful Evacuations.

§. 46. Principle VII. That in Diseases, which arise from, and depend on some *Deficiency* in the Body, those Remedies should be advised, which may contribute to supply the Deficiency.

§. 47. This Principle (§. 46.) I apprehend will be acknowledged as self-evident: But it implies Skill in the Person advising, to find out what the Deficiencies are: And without such Knowledge, the Patients under such Diseases (§. 46.) cannot be duly served.

§. 48. The *Seven* foregoing Principles, I think may justly be called *Fundamental Principles* of the Practice of Physick: And  
the

the Safety and Recovery of People from their Diseases, very much depends on a due Observance of them.

V. *Of Medical Cautions.*

§. 49. **I** Think it proper, in the next Place, to propose some *Cautions* relating to the Use of Remedies, commonly advised for the Cure of them: Particularly in regard to the making Evacuations by *Bleeding*, or *Vomiting*, or *Purging*, or by *Urine*, or *Sweating*, or *Blistering*.

*Of Blood-letting.*

§. 50. I. **A**S to *Bleeding*, I offer to Consideration the following Cautions, *viz.*

Caution I. Not to order Blood to be taken from the Sick, when the Revulsion produced by this Evacuation may occasion a Return of morbid Humours, or Particles into the Blood.

Reason. Because the morbid Matter drawn back into the Blood, by the Revulsion may either increase the Disease, or produce some other; And therefore when there is no Excess in the Quantity of the Blood, Bleeding should not be advised.



This Argument restrain'd Dr. \* Sydenham from *Blood-letting* in the *Scarlet Fever*. And the Argument is as strong against it in the *Measles*, *Small Pox*, and all other Diseases, acute and chronical, when the Revulsion of it is like to produce morbid Alterations in the Blood. (*Vid.* §. 37, 38.)

§. 51. Caution II. Not to bleed Persons, whose Fibres and Vessels are lax and their Flesh loose and flabby; which State of the Solids may be called a Morbid State.

§. 52. Reason. Because the Evacuation will diminish the contractile Force of the animal Vessels, increase their Laxity, and debilitate the Action of the vital Organs.

§. 53. It is granted, that an Excess in the Quantity of the Blood, with too much Force in the Pulse, and too great a Tenseness of the muscular Fibres, and Vessels, are good Arguments for taking Blood from such a Patient, because it will remove the Excess, and abate the Strength of the Pulse, and Rigidity of the Vessels.

\* Quamobrem tum hinc et a Venæ-Sectione, et ab Ene-matum usu mihi temperans (quibus remediorum formis factâ Revulsione particulas Sanguini infestas cum eodem intimiùs permisceri, et motum Naturæ magis congruum sufflaminari autumo) Vid. Syd. Oper. p. 287.

§. 54. But then these Arguments are as strong against bleeding a Patient in the Case mentioned (§. 51.)

§. 55. Dr. KEILL \* thought that those, who advise Bleeding, whether in acute or chronical Diseases, ought carefully to consider the Strength, or elastic Force of the animal Fibres : And that it was very easy to give the Reason of their becoming in a few Hours remarkably weak by such Evacuation : And he apprehended, that taking away a great Quantity of Blood was never without Danger.

§. 56. Caution III. Not to take Blood from *fat* People without some very urgent Necessity.

§. 57. Reason 1. Because their Blood abounds more with oily Particles than that of lean Persons ; their Vessels are more lax, and the contractile Force of them less ; and consequently the vital Organs are less able to carry on with due Vigour the Circulation of the Fluids.

2. Because in fat Bodies there needs rather greater Force in the Action of the

\* Has elasticas *Febrarum* vires diligenter æstimare debet, qui in morbis aut ocutis, aut longis detractionem sanguinis præcipis ; quâ enim ratione intra paucas horas insigniter debilitari possunt, monstratu facile est. Nec unquam periculo vacat larga sanguinis detractio. Vid. Dr. Keill's *Tentamin. Medico Physic.* p. 30.



Heart than in such as are *lean*, to propel the Blood through the Extremities of the Arteries into the Veins ; and consequently the Strength of the Action of the Heart ought not to be diminished.

3. Because Weight for Weight, or, in Persons of equal Weight, there is less Blood in the fat than in the lean.

§. 58. Caution IV. Not to take away Blood from Patients, who find their Strength less than usual.

§. 59. Reason I. The sensible Abatement of their Strength is a Symptom, which shews a Deficiency in the Quantity of the nervous Fluid, and also in the Blood, from which it was secreted ; and therefore taking Blood from such Persons, will increase the Deficiency in those Fluids, and the Diminution of the Patients Strength, which ought to be avoided.

§. 60. Caution V. Not to order Blood to be taken away a second Time, when, in Consequence of the first Bleeding, the Pulse becomes weaker than in the Time of Health.

§. 61. Reason. For that Diminution of the Strength of the Pulse shews, that the first Bleeding was wrong and hurtful, and that a second Bleeding will be more injurious ; which Consideration surely should  
restrain



restrain us, in such Cases, from repeating the Evacuation.

§. 62. Caution VI. Not to order Blood to be taken away a second Time, when in Consequence of the first Bleeding, the Pulse becomes quicker than in Time of Health; or quicker than it was before Blood was drawn.

§. 63. Reason. The augmented Celery of the Pulse produced by diminishing the Quantity of the Blood, shews, that the first Bleeding has occasioned an obstructed, or a difficult passing of the Blood through many of the minute sanguine Arteries, and thereby a quicker Motion of it through the larger, and some Degree of Viscidity.

§. 64. Hence (§. 63.) it appears, that a Physician should be well acquainted with the Pulse and Strength of his Patient, before he advises Blood to be taken from him; and likewise that he ought critically to observe the Alterations which ensue upon the taking away Blood in his Patient's Strength; and also in his Pulse, as to its Force and Quickness of Motion.

§. 65. Caution VII. Not to prescribe Bleeding a second Time, when in Consequence of the first Bleeding the Body be-  
D
comes

comes too cool, that is cooler than in the Time of Health.

§. 66. Reason. Because that Abatement of the vital Heat (§. 65.) shews, that the first Bleeding was not only needless, but injurious to the Patient, and rendered the Quantity of his Blood, and of its red Globules (by the Friction of which the vital Heat is in a great Measure maintained) less than it ought to be.

§. 67. Caution VII. Not to order Persons to be bled whose Blood is *watery*, or has too small a Proportion of red Globules, as under Dropsies, and in leucophlegmatic Habits of Body.

§. 68. Reason. Because by increasing the Deficiency of the red Globules in such Patients, and the Diminution of their Strength, the Evacuation will render their Case much worse, and increase greatly their Danger.

§. 69. Dr. HALEs, \* in his Experiments of infusing Water into the Blood-Vessels of Dogs, observed that they constantly died, when their Blood grew very dilute with Water: Whence he concluded justly, that the meer keeping the Arteries full of any Fluid will not support Life.

§. 70. Caution VIII. Not to take Blood from Persons that are habitually *chilly*, or too cool.

§. 71.

\* Vid. Dr. HALEs's Statical Essays, Vol. II. p. 115.



§. 71. Reason. Because their habitual Chillness shews, that the Quantity of their Blood is too little, and consequently ought not to be more diminished.

*Of Vomiting.*

§. 72. **T**HE making Evacuation, by giving *emetic* Medicines, is recommended by some Authors as a useful Remedy for the Cure of several Distempers; and in some Cases it has proved beneficial: But I know by Experience, that the Advantages obtained by Vomiting may as effectually be obtained by more gentle Medicines without it.

§. 73. Vomiting produces its salutary Effects chiefly by the violent Exercise and Agitation of almost all the Parts of the Body; But it is a Remedy that ought to be used with Caution; particularly,

§. 74. Caution 1. Not to order Vomiting Medicines for *plethoric* Persons, *i. e.* such whose Quantity of Blood, and Lymph is too great.

§. 75. Reason. Because in such Bodies the violent Motions in Vomiting may occasion the Rupture of some Vessels.

§. 76. Caution 2. Not to advise Vomiting Medicines either in *eruptive* Fevers, or *cutaneous* Diseases.



§. 77. Reason. Because the violent Action of Vomiting makes a strong REVULSION from the *Superficies* of the Body into the Blood: Red Pustules have turned suddenly pale, and in a great measure subsided thro' the Force of the Revulsion; and an Abundance of morbid Particles excreted from the Blood, to the Endings of the subcutaneous Vessels, have been drawn into returning Vessels, and carried back into the Blood again.

§. 78. Dr. FRIEND \* on this Account disproved the giving Vomits in Pleurifies, and in the Small Pox, while the Pustules were maturing; and for the same Reason they should not be advised in any cutaneous Distemper, nor when by the Revulsion morbid Particles may be drawn back into the Blood.

§. 79. Caution 3. Not to give Vomiting Medicines to weak Bodies, that have been long afflicted with Obstructions,

\* Quid enim de iis censendum est, qui in *Pleuritide*, v. gr. contra *Celsi* præceptum, *Vomitória*, eaqua valentissima, præscribunt? Quasi unquam vehemens illa lateris contentio. quæ inter vomendum oritur, morbum levaret! Imo augeat necesse est,——Quid de iis etiam, qui *variolis* ferè jam ad maturitatem perductis, vomentia præcipiunt? Cum nullà prorsus medicina humores potentiùs avertat, quam quæ vomitum ciet! Cujus sanè in revellendo vis ex hoc satis intelligitur, quod scilicet *coxarum dolores*, atque *Oedemata* sæpius expugnet, aliis frustra diuque tentatis revellentibus. *Vid. Freund Com. de Febribus*, p. 41, 42.

§. 80.

§. 80. Reason. For in such Bodies the violent Force wherewith the Fluids are propelled in the Course of their Circulation, may increase the Obstructions, and occasion the Rupture of some Vessels.

§. 81. Caution 4. Not to prescribe Vomits in any Diseases, whether acute or chronical, produced by, and depending meerly on some morbid Quality of the animal Fluids.

§. 82. Reason. Because *alterative* Medicines, and not *Evacuants*, are the proper Remedies.

*Of Purging.*

§. 83. **I**T is often of great Service to prescribe purging Medicines, particularly when the Quantity of the Lymph is too great; and when a Revulsion from the Head, and from the exterior Superficies of the Body may contribute to the Cure of Diseases; but I apprehend that it is a sort of Remedy, which ought not to be used *indiscriminately* in every Kind of Distempers, and therefore I propose the following *Cautions*, viz.

§. 84. Caution 1. Not to advise a purging Medicine in any Distemper, whether acute or chronical, wherein a *Revulsion* from the exterior Superficies of the Body may



produce a Return of morbidic Particles from it into the Blood; therefore not to advise it in contagious Diseases, nor in *eruptive* Fevers, while the Eruption subsists; nor in cutaneous Distempers.

§. 85. Reason. Because increasing the Evacuation through the Intestines, always makes a *Revulsion* from the outward Superficies in Proportion to the Number and Largeness of the Stools: Which Revulsion will produce a Return into the Blood of many *morbific* Particles, which had been excreted from it to the extreme Parts of the subcutaneous Vessels; and indeed a Return of all, or most of them, which are minute enough to pass back through the absorbent Vessels; and may thereby increase the Danger of the Sick.

§. 86. Caution 2. Not to prescribe a Purge in any Diseases, under which the Blood is too spissed, that is, has too small a Proportion of *Serum*, or has a *viscid*, or glutinous Quality.

§. 87. Reason. Because the Operation of a Purge, by evacuating the thinnest Parts of the Lymph, and by diminishing the Quantity of it, will proportionably inspissate the remaining Fluids, and increase the morbid Quality, which we should endeavour to remove.

§. 88.



§. 88. Caution 3. Not to prescribe purging Medicines in the Beginning of Fevers, or before their Declination.

§. 89. Reason. Because Fevers are produced by some morbid Quality or other; consequently *altering*, and not evacuating Medicines are the proper Remedies.

*Of increasing the Quantity of Urine.*

§. 90. **I**T is indeed of great Importance for the Cure of various Diseases, to endeavour by *diuretic* Medicines to increase the Evacuation by Urine; particularly when the Discharge by the insensible Perspiration is obstructed and diminished; when Persons are afflicted with *Colds, Coughs*, and other catarrhus Disorders; and when the Serum of the Blood and Lymph are too much in Quantity, and in all *leucophlegmatic, anasarous*, and *hydropical* Cases; and whenever the Blood is too thin, poor, and watery.

§. 91. But notwithstanding it is of great Advantage in many Diseases to prescribe this Sort of Medicines, yet they are not *indiscriminately* to be advised; and therefore to prevent a prejudicial Administration of them, some Cautions should be observed; such as the following, *viz.*

§. 92.

§. 92. Caution 1. Not to endeavour an Increase of the Quantity of the Urine, while the *morbific* Humours are critically excreting through the cuticular Vents.

§. 93. Reason. Because the forcing an Increase of the Urine will make a Revolution from the *Superficies* of the Body : The morbid Consequences of which have been already noted, §. 85.

§. 94. Caution 2. Not to prescribe *Diuretics*, when the Blood is too thick, except such Diuretics as will thin the Blood.

§. 95. Reason. Because lessening the *Serum* of the Blood by increasing the Quantity of Urine, will render it still thicker.

§. 96. Caution 3. Not to endeavour augmenting the Quantity of the Urine, when the Quantity of the Lymph is not too great.

§. 97. Reason. Because increasing the Quantity of Urine beyond what is usual, will in Proportion lessen the Quantity of the Lymph, and render that important Fluid insufficient for due Secretions, and a due Dilution of the Blood.

§. 98. Caution 4. Not to prescribe diuretic Medicines, when the Quantity of the Lymph is too little.

§. 99. Reason. Because the Arguments, which support the last Caution (§. 97.) are much stronger in support of this.

Of



*Of Sweating.*

§. 100. **I**T deserves to be considered, that making Evacuations by *Sweating* is in many Cases very beneficial to Patients; it is one Way by which lymphatic Humours may pass out of the Body, and thereby the Quantity of the Lymph be diminished, when it exceeds in Quantity: And it is one Way by which *morbific* Particles diffused in the Blood of any Kind may be excreted from the Body, if they are minute enough to pass off through the sudatory Vessels.

§. 101. Yet Endeavours to procure this Evacuation in Persons under Diseases are not to be used *indiscriminately*, let the Case be what it will; because Sweating Medicines in some Cases will produce sad Effects: therefore Cautions are wanted to shew when Sweating Medicines should *not* be given; and the following deserve Notice.

§. 102. Caution I. Not to prescribe Medicines for procuring Sweat, when the Quantity of the Lymph is not too great.

§. 103. Reason. Because that Evacuation in such a Case will render the Quantity of a principal Fluid of the Body less than it  
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Ought to be, in Proportion to the Quantity of Fluid that goes off by Sweating.

§. 104. Caution II. Not to promote *Sweating*, when the Blood and Lymph are either spissed, or viscid.

§. 105. Reason. Because Sweating in such Cases will increase those morbid Qualities; therefore we must not endeavour to procure Sweating in any ardent or continual inflammatory Fevers, on the Account that one or other of those morbid Qualities subsists in the Blood of Patients under them.

*Of the Evacuation by Blistering Applications.*

§. 106. **T**HE Application of *blistering* Plaisters, Cataplasms, &c. made with *Cantharides*, is of great Service in many Cases, *e. gr.* when the vital Heat is too little, and when the Pulse is weak and languid; on the Account that their *Stimulus* may increase the Force of the Action of the Heart and Arteries, and quicken the Motion of the Blood, and thereby the Friction of its Globules, and recover the vital Heat; but it is a Remedy that ought not to be used *indiscriminately*, and therefore I propose the following Cautions to Consideration, *viz.*

§. 107.



§. 107. Caution I. Not to direct the Application of Blisters for Persons of a sanguine Constitution, whose muscular Fibres, and animal Vessels are rigid.

§. 108. Reason. Because their *Stimulus* will render the Action of the vital Organs too strong, and increase the Tenseness of the Vessels.

§. 109. Caution II. Not to advise Blistering in ardent or continual inflammatory Fevers, when the Pulse is too quick and strong, and the Head of the Body is excessive.

§. 110. Reason. For their *Stimulus* will increase the Force of the Pulse, the Heat of the Body, and the Fever, and thereby the Danger of the Sick.

§. 111. Caution III. Not to prescribe the Application of Blisters to a Woman, when she has her *Menses* flowing, except the Flux is too great.

§. 112. Reason. Because by their *Stimulus* they increase the contractile Force of all the animal Vessels, and thereby may suddenly stop that beneficial Evacuation.

§. 113. Mr. BELLINGER \* (formerly a Physician in this City) observed in the

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Case

\* *Vid.* Bellinger's Treatise of the Small-Pox, printed A. D. 1721, Page 14. where, speaking of Blisters, he says,

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Case of *Hemorrhages*, that they ceased when blistering Plaisters applied came to operate.

§. 114. If the foregoing Cautions (§. 49. to §. 111.) are well grounded, I am sure it is to be wished that they were known unto, and duly regarded by every one, who undertakes, by his own Judgment, to direct the Administration of Remedies to the Sick.

§. 115. For as they shew the Rocks to be avoided, and in what Cases the Sorts of Remedies commonly used should not be advised, so the Observance of them will prevent the Mischiefs that always will happen to sick People, when wrong Methods shall be taken for their Recovery.

## VI. *An Account of Fevers.*

§. 116. **F**EVERS are the most frequent of all Diseases, are attended with great Danger, and put a Period to the Lives of Multitudes; I shall therefore propose to Consideration some of my Sentiments of them; Sentiments grounded on the real State of Things in human Bodies under these acute Distempers.

§. 117.

“ I have had frequent Occasion to observe in Persons, that  
 “ have been seized with the most violent Effusion of Blood,  
 “ that as soon as the Serum has begun to fill the Blister-  
 “ Bladder, the bleeding has constantly ceased.”



§. 117. A FEVER, in general, I call an acute Disease, with some Symptoms resembling the Effect of Fire in combustible Substances.

§. 118. And on this Account, in the *Greek* it is denominated πυρετός from πύρ, which signifies Fire.

§. 119. This general Description (§. 117.) is comprehensive of all Sorts of Fevers; for it includes not only those which are known by the augmented Heat of the Body, by the Quickness and Strength of the Pulse; but also those in which the external Heat is not greater, nay, sometimes rather less than in the Time of Health, and in which the Pulse is not discernably quicker, or stronger than in Health; or if quicker, yet weaker.

§. 120. It seems to me a mistaken Notion, that a quick Pulse, and great Heat are Symptoms attending all Fevers; and by which they are known to subsist; for I have often met with Fevers without them.

§. 121. These Symptoms (§. 120.) rarely happen in malignant putrid Fevers; and if we may credit the Account of medical Writers of established Characters, they are frequently absent in pestilential Fevers.

§. 122. I have described Fevers, as in §. 117, because in those acute Diseases, where there is no Increase of the external  
Heat,

Heat, and no sensibly augmented Motion of the Blood; there are nevertheless other Symptoms resembling the Effects of Fire, particularly the *Dryness*, and *Blackness* of the Tongue; which shews a viscid Quality subsisting in the Blood, and likewise that there are Particles diffused in it of a caustic or burning Nature; for the Extremities of those minute Vessels, which make the *Superficies* of the Tongue, are, as it were, burnt with Fire, so far as they appear black, and dry.

§. 123. All Fevers are produced either, 1. By *inspissating*; or, 2. By *dissolvent* Causes; \* or, 3. By both these Sorts of Causes acting in some Combination.

§. 124.

\* In the Commentaries on Dr. Boerhaave's Aphorisms, published by Dr. Van Swieten, there is expressed an Approbation of my distinguishing febrile Causes into *incrassating*, and *dissolvent*. For referring to Page 15, of my Preface to the First Edition of my Book on the *Small-Pox*, it is observed, that the Author "very justly distinguishes" "these febrile Miasmata into two Kinds from their Effects; namely, inasmuch as they either incrassate, or dissolve our Humours; and hence a great Difference must take Place in the Cure of these Diseases, as is sufficiently apparent." *Vid.* the English Edition, Vol. VII. p. 22.

*Vid.* also, Gerardi van Swieten Comment. in Aphor. Boerhaave, Tom. II. p. 422. Printed at Leyden in 4to. where the Passage translated is thus: Scil. Unde optimo jure celebris auctor (a), hæc *Miasmata Febrilia* bifariam distinxit ab hoc affectu, quatenus nempe liquida nostra vel *incrassent*, vel *dissolvant*: atque inde in curatione horum morborum magna diversitas obtinet, uti satis patet.

(a) Lobb of the *Small-Pox*, in the Preface, p. 15.



§. 124. This Account (§. 123.) is no *Hypothesis*, no conjectural Opinion, but grounded on the real State of Things in human Bodies under them.

§. 125. I. Some Fevers are produced by inspissating Causes. Here I would explain myself, by observing,

I. That when the *Serum* of the Blood is less in Quantity than in Time of Health, and the Proportion of the red Globules is greater, I call the Blood *spissid*; and whatever Causes bring the Blood into this State, I call inspissating.

§. 126. I reckon that when Fluids (which are not naturally viscid) lose their natural Tenuity, and become *viscid*, or glutinous, they may be said to be inspissated in Proportion to the Degree of their Viscidity; and whatever Causes bring the Blood into a *viscid* State, I call inspissating.

§. 127. Therefore I may truly say, that all Fevers produced by, and depending on a *spissid* or a *viscid* Quality of the Blood, are produced by inspissating Causes.

§. 128. And in Confirmation of this Assertion (§. 127.) that *some Fevers are produced by inspissating Causes*, I need only add that we have ocular Demonstration of it's Truth from the very Appearance of the Blood,

Blood, which has been taken from many People under them.

§. 129. When the Blood taken from a Person in a Fever appears the next Day to have too little *Serum*, and too great a Quantity of the red Globules, it is a manifest Proof of it, and shews that it is *spissed*; in like Manner, when the Blood, the Day after it is drawn from a Patient under a Fever, appears *sizy*, it is a plain Evidence, that the Fever was brought on by inspissating Causes.

§. 130. II. The second Sort of Causes mentioned (§. 123.) are the *dissolvent*; that is such as divide the Globules of the animal Fluids into lesser and lesser, and also relax the animal Vessels.

§. 131. And I think I may say we have plain Demonstration that this is the Case as to some Fevers.

§. 132. For *Hemorrhages*, which are a Symptom in some putrid Fevers, may be called a Demonstration of it; because they could never happen unless the Globules of the Blood were first in some Measure dissolved, and rendered less than in Time of Health; and the Vessels thro' which the Blood flows, were in some measure relaxed, or their Diameters enlarged.

133. §. I may add, that colliquative *Sweats*, *Urines*, or *Stools*, do likewise demonstrate  
that



that such Fevers are produced by dissolvent Causes.

§. 134. III. I have represented (§. 123.) that these two Sorts of Causes, *viz.* the *inspissating* and *dissolvent* in some Combination do produce some Fevers.

§. 135. And this Opinion is grounded on my observing, that in several Patients there were some Symptoms, which only could be produced by inspissating Causes; and likewise other Symptoms, which only could be the Effects of dissolvent Causes.

§. 136. These I call *complex Fevers*, and I have met with such different Symptoms in the *confluent Small-Pox*, no less than in other Fevers.

§. 137. It may seem difficult at first to conceive how such different Qualities, or Causes, should at the same Time subsist in the Animal Fluids; and I may say, that if the Difficulty should remain, yet, since we have clear Proofs that there is a Co-existence of such different Qualities, we ought not to deny it, on the Account that we cannot explain the *Modus* of their Co-existence.

§. 138. What is called the *Mother* in *Vinegar*, is a fluid Substance, in which a *viscid* Quality subsists, and at the same Time an *acid Acrimony* of a dissolvent Nature.

§. 139. If we mix *Ronnet* with warm Milk, it will produce a Spiffitude of some Parts of it, and a Tenuity in others, or bring the Milk to be what we call *Curds* and *Whey*.

§. 140. Now from what has been observed, I hope it appears that my Account of *Febrific* Causes (§. 123.) is more than Conjecture, even a true Narrative of them founded on the real State of Things in human Bodies under Fevers.

§. 141. I am lead, by what has been observed (§. 123.) to distribute Fevers into three Classes, *viz.*

1. Fevers from *inspissating* Causes.
2. Fevers from *dissolvent* Causes. And,
3. Complex Fevers resulting from them both, acting in some Combination.

§. 142. I. Fevers from *inspissating* Causes, I distribute into the following Classes, *viz.*

*Intermitting,*  
*Remitting, and*  
*Continual.*

§. 143. I. Continual Fevers from *inspissating* Causes I distribute into

1. *Ardent* Fevers. And
2. *Inflammatory* Fevers, which are either, 1. Non-eruptive and general, as Rheumatic



matic Fevers ; or, 2. Particular, when some particular Part of the Body is chiefly inflamed, *e. g.* in the Pleurisy.

2. Eruptive Inflammatory Fevers, *e. g.* the *Measles*, *Small-Pox*, *Miliary Fever*, &c. which are produced by febrific infecting Particles, of a specific Nature.

§. 144. II. Fevers from *dissolvent* Causes, which may be called *putrid*, on the Account that their Causes are putrefactive, I divide into two Classes, *viz.* the *Milder*, which have no colliquative Evacuations ; and the *Malignant*, which are attended with one or more of them.

§. 145. III. *Complex* Fevers, I divide into three Classes, *viz.* *Intermitting*, *Remitting*, and *Continual* ; because I have met with them in the Course of my Practice.

§. 146. Now I may truly say, that all Sorts of Fevers are produced by, and depend on some wrong, or morbid Quality ; even those which happen to plethoric Bodies : Because Fevers do not always happen to Persons, who have too much Blood.

§. 147. Many Persons are sanguine, and have an Excess in the Quantity of their Blood, yet have no Fever ; and therefore we have Reason to think, that it is some other Cause which produces a Fever in such

Bodies; *viz.* the *Spissitude* of the Blood, or, in other Words, a Deficiency in the Quantity of the Serum.

§. 148. Whence it happens, that there is a greater Friction of the red Globules than in Time of Health; and thence febrile Heat, and other febrile Symptoms.

§. 149. In Fevers produced by *contagious* Particles, as in the Propagation of the *Small-Pox*, *Plague*, &c. the infecting Particles do assimilate many Parts of the Blood into their own Nature, and multiply their own Kind, and very soon introduce a morbid Quality into the Fluids of the Body, either of an *inspissating*, or *dissolvent* Nature.

§. 150. Hence it appears a very just Conclusion, that although taking Blood from the Patient in the Beginning of an ardent Fever is proper, when the Quantity of it is too great; yet that it is needless in the other Fevers, when the Blood is too little, or not more than it ought to be: Because *alterative* Medicines of one Sort or other, are the Remedies wanted; and every one, who advises for the Sick, should understand which of them are suitable in the different Species of Fevers. It should be considered, that in all Fevers, especially the Contagious, the morbid Humours, and *febrific*



Particles, are continually passing out of the Body through all the natural Ways of Evacuation; and that their doing so, is a necessary Means for the Recovery of the Sick: But can any Method more effectually, and more immediately counter-act those Motions in the Body, which were carrying away from the Blood what was superfluous, or prejudicial to Health? or more suddenly stop the Expulsion of morbid Humours, than *Blood-letting*? Can any Thing tend more to render fruitless all other Endeavours to remove the Cause of the Disease?

VII. *An Account of the Cure of Fevers, and the Small-Pox, &c. without Bleeding.*

§. 151. **A**ND is there no Way for curing Fevers, the Small-Pox, and the Plague, without taking from the Sick some of that Fluid in which the Life of every Creature subsists? Yes, and happy it is for Mankind, that God has created Medicines proper, and which his Blessing has made effectual to this End.

I can truly say, from large Experience, that not only all the common *acute* Diseases, but all Sorts of *chronical* Distempers, arising from, and depending only on some morbid Quality

lity of the Blood ; and likewise all Sorts of *cutaneous* Diseases may happily be cured without *Bleeding*, and without *Purging* : I may add, that the various Kinds of *painful Distempers* may likewise be cured without those Evacuations, which is evident from the Histories related in my *Treatise* on them ; and the Series of Successes, which God has given me, in acting according to my *medical Principles*, are a Confirmation to me of the Justness of them : And several who have read the Books I have published, and gone into the Methods of Practice recommended in them, have informed me, that the Successes they have met with in my way of Practice, have convinced them of the Justness of my Sentiments.

§. 152. That *Fevers* from *inspissating* Causes, whether intermitting, or remitting, or continual ; and those produced by *dissolvent* Causes, and likewise *complex* Fevers, may all of them be well cured without taking away Blood from Persons who have no Excess in the Quantity of it, is evident from the *Histories* related in the second Volume of my *Treatise* on Fevers ; and every Patient that has been under my Care, and recovered without Bleeding, is a Proof of it.



§. 153. And that Persons of different Sexes, and Ages may be safely carried thro' the *Small-Pox*, both the distinct, and confluent, without *Bleeding*, tho' attended with the threatening Symptoms commonly pleaded as Arguments for it in this Distemper, is very certain, from the many Facts related in the second Part of my *Treatise on the Small-Pox*: And in the tenth Chapter of the first Part of that Book (Edit. 2.) I have shewn the Insufficiency of the Arguments used by the ancient and modern Physicians, to prove the Propriety and Necessity of taking Blood from Persons under that Distemper, who have not more of it than a State of Health requires.

§. 154. And since that Book has been well received and esteemed by learned Men, not only at home but abroad, and so much, that one of the Physicians at *Paris* took the Pains to translate it into *French*, and to get it printed there; and if I have not been misinformed, has been translated into other Languages; and since no one abroad or at home has shewed any Mistake in my Sentiments, I am encouraged to think they are approved by those, who have read, and examined them.

§. 155. But on a Review of what are called Arguments for *Blood-letting* in the Cases

Cases wherein I think it improper, they really do not seem to deserve the Name of Arguments. For to say, Blood must be taken from a Man in a Fever, or the Small-Pox, because he has violent Pains, or an Inflammation of his Throat, or a Difficulty of Breathing, &c. is only a delivering an Opinion, but it is no Proof of the Reasonableness of it: And it is less so, since such Symptoms may be removed without diminishing that important Fluid, on the healthy Quantity of which the vital Strength, and the Secretion of due Quantities of the *nervous* and other Fluids of the Body do absolutely depend.

§. 156. And since all Fevers, in Persons not plethoric, are curable without this Evacuation, it surely appears most advisable not to prescribe it for Persons, who are not plethoric.

### VIII. *Of Bleeding in the Plague.*

§. 157. **A**ND that the *Plague*, and pestilential Fevers may also be cured without *Blood-letting*, is evident from Dr. *Diemerbroek's* Treatise on the *Plague*; and from Dr. *Hodges's* Book on the same Subject.

§. 158. But I shall previously take Notice of some Observations, which it concerns



cerns the Public to be acquainted with, and all People to take into their Consideration, if the righteous Providence of God should bring that terrible Distemper among them.

§. 159. BLOOD-LETTING, in former pestilential Seasons, was by some Physicians recommended as a Means to preserve Persons from the *Plague*; and very likely it will hereafter be advised by others for this Purpose: And therefore, as a Warning to People against complying with such Advice, I think it needful to acquaint them with Dr. *Diemerbroeck's* Observations of the Effects of it, when used as a Preservative from the Sickness, and as a Remedy for Persons under it.

§. 160. He acquaints us, \* that altho' *Venesection* was very much commended by many Physicians, ancient and modern, yet he disapproved of it, as very dangerous.

§. 161. He observed, † that *Blood-letting* was very pernicious, even in the most healthy and plethoric Bodies; and that

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\* Venæsectiones quamvis à multis veteribus & neotericis Medicis summè laudatas, nos tanquam valde periculosas, & damnosissimas planè rejecimus. Vid. *Diemerbroeck de Peste*, p. 150.

† Nam in hac Peste Noviogamenfi semper observavimus venæsectiones, etiam in optime sanis, & plethoricis institutas, fuisse damnosissimas: Idque abunde docuerunt

tristia

they were fully convinced of this by the sad Consequences of it ; those, who for Preservation Sake, had ordered Blood to be taken from them, being soon after seized with the Plague.

§. 162. Then treating on Means for curing the dreadful Distemper, he considers the Matter of taking away Blood ; and assures us, that in the *Plague at Nimeguen*, it was found to be a most pernicious Practice ; on which Account, they never advised it to the Well, or Sick ; no not in other Diseases, which seemed to require Bleeding : And he observed, that they who had the Plague, and were blooded, died one and all, certainly, and quickly \*.

§. 163. Dr. DIEMERBROECK gives us an Account of the sad Event of taking Blood from Persons in pestilential Fevers ; particularly in Hist. 4. 28. 53. 71. which Cases well deserves to be read and considered.

tristia plurimorum, etiam plethoricorum, exempla, qui cum præservationis gratia venam pertundi curassent, statim post peste correpti sunt. Quapropter nos venæsectionem omnibus prohibuimus. *Diemerbroeck*, p. 151.

\* Nos durante hac peste venæsectionem damnosissimam fuisse animadvertimus, ac proinde venam nullis secuimus, nec sanis, nec ægris, imo vix quidem in aliis morbis, qui venæsectionem exigere videbantur. Illud enim observavimus, si peste correptis vena secaretur, illos ad unum omnes certo & cito obiisse. Vid. *Diemerbroeck de Peste*, p. 187.

§. 164.



§. 164. He likewise gives us many Instances of Persons recovering from the Plague, without taking any Blood from them, particularly in Hist. 1, 2, 12, 14, 25, 27, &c. but indeed every Patient that recovered under his Care is a Proof of it.

§. 165. Dr. HODGES thought that *Blood-letting* in a true Plague ought not to be used, lest the Life of the Sick should be drawn away with his Blood, as it had often happened; so great was the Danger that attended this Evacuation: On which Account, he could not sufficiently wonder, by what Infatuation acted, any dared to advise it \*.

§. 166. Those Physicians were Men of large Practice, of careful Observation, and of good Learning; they lived in pestilential Seasons, were much conversant daily with Persons sick of the Plague; the one at *Nimiguen*, while the Pestilence was there, *A. D.* 1635; and the other at *London*, 1665; and both testify from Experience and Facts, that bleeding was a most pernicious

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\* Phlebotomia in vera, & exquisitâ peste semper suspecta, nè (quod abundè comprobatur) unà cum cruore purpureo Anima effluat; tam ingens Discrimen concomitari experti sumus hanc Evacuationem; proindè fatis mirari nequeo quâ acti insaniâ Hi vitæ humanæ proditores, carnificinam exercentes, deliramenta sua alieno damno firmare audeant. Vid. Hodges, ΑΟΙΜΟΛΟΓΙΑ, p. 168.

#### 44      *Of Bleeding in the PLAGUE.*

nicious Thing in the Plague: We have no Reason therefore to wonder, that the Lives of the Persons blooded were thereby destroyed.

§. 167. For, I. On the Supposition that the pestilential Infection is a *Venom*, or *Poison*, which when admitted into the Body, is presently conveyed to the Heart, and fixes in it; and that therefore the Physician's Intention and Endeavour should be to dislodge this Enemy from the Heart; and that to this End he should maintain the Strength of the vital Organs, and the Vigour of the Circulation for expelling the Venom from the Heart, and from the arterial Blood, into the excretory Vessels of all the Glands serving the natural Excretions, and through them out of the Body: Supposing this to be the Case, yet drawing Blood from the Patient, and the doing it largely, and repeating the bloody Evacuation, is quite contrary to the curative Intention, and inconsistent with it: Since nothing can so speedily lessen the Quantity of the nervous Fluid, or Animal Spirits, and by its *Revulsion* from both the external and internal *Superficies* of the Body, hinder the *Expulsion* of any morbid Humours, and since nothing can so quickly diminish the



vital Strength, and make Death so certain and speedy.

§. 168. But, *Illy*, Supposing that the *infecting* pestilential *Particles*, (like the variolous) when they are admitted into the Blood, do become diffused in it, and in the Lymph, and other Fluids of the Body; supposing, I say, this to be the Case, as it really is, then the Physician's Intention should be to *alter* the *Quality*, or the *Figure* of the morbidic Particles, to maintain the *vis vitæ*, to strengthen all the vital, and all the secreting, and excreting Organs, and in this Way to recover both the Fluids, and Solids of the Patient, to a State of Health.

§. 169. But nothing can possibly be more foreign to this Intention (§. 168.) than bleeding the Sick; since the taking away a Pound of Blood from a Person weighing an Hundred and Sixty Pounds, cannot diminish so much as *one Hundredth* Part of the pestilential Matter subsisting in the Body; and that at the same Time, and in the same Proportion, the best Parts of the Blood are let out of the Body; and therefore the bleeding can be of no Service to the Sick for promoting his Recovery, since it leaves Ninety and Nine Parts of the pestilential Matter, out of an Hundred subsisting and acting in the Body.

§. 170.

## 46      *Of Bleeding in the PLAGUE.*

§. 170. And as to Persons under the Plague, according to the Time of *Blood-letting*, will be the Effects of it; for, if it be before *Buboes* are formed, then those salutary Tumors will be prevented; if, after they are formed, they will subside; and whatever be the Time of *Blood-letting*, it is certain from Experience, that the Evacuation has been pernicious to the Patients, and we may expect it always will be so.

§. 171. What, in Reason, can it avail to say, that some Persons, who have been blooded again, and again, have recovered? Have not Soldiers likewise recovered after grievous Wounds, and the Loss of much Blood in a Battle? But will this justify, or excuse the wounding a Man, and forcing him to lose great Quantities of Blood? I think it will not; Why should I make Waste of the *vital Fluid*, as if it was of no Moment, how much the Quantity of it is diminished below the Standard of Health; as if all the morbid Humours were collected into it; as if it was become a Sort of Excrement of the Body, which ought to be let out for the Safety of the Sick? Why should I draw it forth *largely*, not as if the Life, but the Death of the Creature was in it; as if the Health of Persons, and their  
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Recovery from Sicknefs, though they had not too much Blood, or though they had too little, yet depended on its being rendered lefs and lefs?

I may add, that what has been obferved about Bleeding in the Plague, may well make the Advifers for the Sick afraid of ordering Blood to be taken away, and the Sick afraid of fuffering Blood to be taken from them, when any epidemic or contagious Diftemper fhall be brought into any City, or Country.

It is my Opinion that the Bills of Mortality would not have rifen near fo high as they did in the Beginning of the Year 1733, if *Blood-letting* had not been fo univerfally practifed as it was.

§. 172. I have faid thus much, on the Account of the Importance of the Subject, and to fet Things in a true Light; and that all who fhall read thefe Papers, may have a fair Warning not to confent to an Evacuation, when it is like to be pernicious to them in its Confequences.

§. 173. I apprehend, indeed, that what I have delivered will be difregarded by many; and that the Holy God, who threatned to fend Sickneffes on People for the Punifhment of their Sins, will, for the fame righteous Ends, fuffer many to be infatuated

fatuated in the Time of his Visitation; will suffer many to give improper Advice, and many to comply with it: Nevertheless, it is agreeable to his Mercy, that Physicians recommend all proper Means for the Recovery of the Sick, and for the Sick to make Use of them: And I may add, that God, infinitely Good in pardoning penitent Transgressors, has remarkably blessed them to the Recovery of Multitudes from the most terrible Fevers; and even from the *Pestilence*, the most tremendous of all Diseases.

#### IX. *Of Necessary MEDICAL KNOWLEDGE.*

§. 174. **I** Shall now re-mention some of the principal Parts of that KNOWLEDGE, which is most necessary to qualify a Man for a right and successful Manner of Practice, particularly the following, *viz.*

I. The Knowledge of the Quantity of the Patients Blood; as whether it is nearly what a State of Health requires, or whether it is more or less: Because without it, we cannot rationally forbid, or advise bleeding: I may add, that there are in every Person those Things from which (when we are acquainted with them) we may deduce such Knowledge.

§. 175. II. The Knowledge of the Quantity of the *lymphatic* Fluid, whether it exceeds,



ceeds, or is deficient; and there are Symptoms in every Disease, by which we may obtain this Knowledge, which is needful to direct us where to prescribe Purging, &c. and where to forbear it.

§. 176. III. The Knowledge of the Quantity of the *nervous* Fluid; and I may say, that there are in every Person Signs, from which we may learn what it is.

§. 177. And IV. As to Diseases, both *acute* and *chronical*, the Knowledge of the various *morbific Qualities*, which produce them, and how to distinguish which Species of them subsists in the animal Fluids under this, or that Sort of Distempers, is of vast Importance; and I may add, that in each Sort of them, there are some peculiar Symptoms, by the Consideration of which, we may know the Nature of the *morbific Quality* in each of them.

§. 178. All this Knowledge (§. 174. &c.) is necessary, as a Light to shew us what Sort of alterative Medicines we should prescribe for the Cure of this, or that Sort of Disease.

§. 179. But the Knowledge of these Things (§. 174. &c.) I apprehend is not to be learned by reading the Works of *Hippocrates*, or of *Galen*, or of the other *Greek*

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medical Writers, or the Books of the *Arabian* Physicians.

X. *Advice about studying Physick.*

§. 180. **I**F I was to give Advice to those who design to practise the *medical* Art, it should be this, *viz.* To consider that God is the Fountain of Knowledge; and therefore, by daily Prayer, to seek to him for it; and that he will guide and prosper their Endeavours after it, who gives to all Men liberally, and upbraideth not those, who, by serious Prayers, ask it of him.

§. 181. And as to the Method of studying, I would propose their getting the Knowledge of the Structure, and Oeconomy of the human Body; and distinct Notions of the Causes of the various Kinds of Distempers incident to it; and of the Symptoms, by which they may know and distinguish which of those Causes produced this, and that Disease.

§. 182. And then to get acquainted with the *Principles* of the medical Art, and the Nature of the several Parts of the *Materia medica*, with the *Rules* and *Cautions* to be observed in the Use of them.

§. 183.



§. 183. And lastly, to read the *Writings* of ancient Physicians, and the Works of modern Authors; because, then they will be able to form a proper Judgment of the Things they read, and to distinguish true Notions from mistaken Opinions: Whereas, if a Student begins with reading a Variety of Authors, he will fill his Mind with a Multitude of confused Ideas; and may find a great Difficulty to methodize, and digest them to his Purpose.

XI. *Considerations for medical Advisers.*

§. 184. **I**F any shall read these Papers, who venture to direct Medicines, and to order the Management of Persons under dangerous Diseases; altho' they are ignorant of the Nature of them, and of the natural Effects of the Remedies used by Physicians, and of the Things proper and needful to be done for the Recovery of the Sick; and of the Things to be avoided, as improper and hurtful; I would desire them seriously to consider the Care, which God, by his Laws, has shewed for the Preservation of the Life of Man; I say, of Man, that Creature on Earth, whom he made after his own Image.

52 *Considerations for medical Advisers.*

§. 185. It appears by his Laws, that if a Man was instrumental in the Death of another, tho' ignorantly, and without any Design of Harm, yet he was judged to be a *Man-slayer*.

§. 186. In Numbers, Chap. 35. God specifying several Ways, in which one Man might happen to be the Instrument of Death to another, in Verse 23 says, *Or with any Stone wherewith a Man may die, seeing him not, and cast it upon him that he die, and was not his Enemy, neither sought his Harm; yet, in this Case, he was judged a Man-slayer, and obliged to seek Safety in a City of Refuge, and to abide in it unto the Death of the High-Priest, Ver. 25.*

§. 187. And it is said (in Dut. xix. 4, 5.) *Whoso killeth his Neighbour ignorantly, whom he hated not in Time past. As when a Man goeth into the Wood with his Neighbour to hew Wood, and his Hand fetcheth a Stroke with the Ax to cut down the Tree, and the Head slippeth from the Helve, and lighteth upon his Neighbour, that he die; he shall flee to one of those Cities, (that is of Refuge) and live.* Now, does it not hence appear, that according to the divine Law, he, who, by any Action, occasions the Death of another, is a *Man-slayer*, altho' he did it ignorantly, and bore no ill Will, meant no Harm.



Harm to the Man, whose Death he occasioned.

§. 188. Let it be considered, whether, if a Man, by giving an improper Medicine; suppose it be a Purge to a Patient under an *eruptive* Fever, and that this Purge produces a Revulsion, and a Return of the febrile Matter into the Blood, which had been excreted from it to the Superfici of the Body; and that the Fever was hereby increased, and the Patient's Life destroyed; Or, suppose a Man improperly orders Blood to be taken away, and the Bleeding to be repeated in a Patient, who had *too little* Blood at the Time of his sickening; and whose vital Strength had been much diminished by his Sicknefs, and by means of those improper Bleedings, the vital Organs become unable to carry on the Circulation of the Blood, which therefore ceases, and the Patient dies: I say, let it be considered how near in these, and such-like Cases, such Advisers for the Sick, do come to the Character of being *Man-slayers*.

§. 189. Certainly it is a very serious and important Affair, to be employed to direct for the Recovery of Patients under Diseases attended with great Danger; and every one who ventures to undertake this Office,

54 *Considerations for medical Advisers.*

Office, ought to use the greatest Diligence to obtain that Knowledge, which may secure him from doing Harm, and enable him to manage his Patients rightly: For if he destroys a Patient, by wrong Advice, instead of curing his Distemper, it will be no Excuse for him to say, he did it ignorantly, that he meant no Harm; that others have done the same with their Patients in like Cases; much less will the Pleas avail him, if he has wilfully neglected any Means that might have informed his Judgment, so as to prevent such pernicious Errors in his Practicé. I may add, that they, who, for Lucre Sake, will do the Office of Physicians, altho' they never were instructed, nor by proper Studies have obtained that Knowledge, which is necessary to enable them to act rightly for the Cure of Diseases, contract much Guilt to their Souls, and are sowing the Seeds of bitter Remorse; they are laying a Foundation for very melancholy Reflections.

§. 190. For God will bring every Work into Judgment, with every secret Thing, whether it be good, or whether it be bad. The Lord will bring to Light the hidden Things of Darkness, and will make manifest the Counsels of the Hearts. And then



then he shall reward every Man according to his Work.

§. 191. What can we with Reason think of the Principles, and Integrity of a Man, that undertakes to pilot Ships into Port, before he has got the Knowledge of the Rocks to be avoided ; and of the Course of the Channel in which he should steer ?

§. 192. Truly, the Principles, and Integrity, of such pretended Pilots, and of ignorant Advisers for the Sick, are much alike ; and alike hazardous it is for sick People to employ ignorant Persons to direct for the Cure of their Distempers, when attended with Danger ; and for the Proprietors of Ships to employ such unskilful Men to bring them, with the People on Board, into Port.

## XII. *The* CONCLUSION.

§. 193. **I** Have in the foregoing Papers given an Account of Diseases, as to their Causes, and of the proper Means for curing them ; and likewise an Account of my Medical Principles, and Cautions, according to which I have acted in the Course of my Practice ; and I should be ungrateful to my Good God, and not faithful to Men, if I do not add, that in managing my Patients in a Manner correspondent

dent to them, God has blessed me with a Series of Successes, which has often been Matter of Wonder to me, as well as of Thankfulness: And I have published them with an Hope they may be useful to many, who, although they are not Physicians, yet are often under a Necessity of acting as such; and likewise useful to many, who cannot have a Physician, and would not be mismanaged, when they shall be sick:

*Blessed be the Name of GOD for ever and ever; for Wisdom, and Might are His:  
Dan. ii. 20.*

P O S T-



## P O S T S C R I P T.

I Would not have my Sentiments mistaken, and therefore, desire it may be remembered, that I am for *Bleeding*, when there is an Excess in the Quantity of the Blood; and for *Purging*, when the Quantity of the lymphatic Humours is too great.

What I disapprove, is the customary *indiscriminate* advising those *Evacuations*, when there is no Occasion for them: I mean, when the Diseases arise only from some *morbid Quality* of the Animal Fluids; and therefore may be cured by *alterative* Medicines without them.

I own, that I do not *bleed*, nor *purge* for the Cure of those Distempers, because I know that there is a morbid Quality in the Blood of Persons under them; and find in my own Experience, that, with the divine Blessing, they may be cured by other Remedies; and apprehend, that if I advised them, I should render the Recovery of my Patients more slow, and more uncertain.

What I have said concerning the Importance of knowing when the Quantity of the Animal Fluids is too great, or too little,  
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and when Diseases are produced by a *morbid* Quality ; and of understanding the Nature of the several morbid Qualities incident to the Blood, and which of them subsists in each Sort of such Distempers ; and my observing, that there are *Symptoms* in each of them from which such Knowledge may be clearly deduced ; will, perhaps, occasion some Readers to think that, in this Book, I should have specified them, and explained their Signification.

And as I have represented, that all Sorts of Diseases, acute and chronical, which are produced by, and depend meerly on some morbid Quality, may be cured only by *alterative Medicines*, without Bleeding, or forcing an Increase of any of the natural, sensible Evacuations ; so some Persons, probably, will imagine, that I ought to have given an Account of those Medicines, and Instructions for the Management of the Sick.

As to FEVERS, I have done all these Things in my Two Volumes on those acute Diseases : I have also done the same relating to the SMALL-Pox, in my Treatise on that Subject : And I have done the same, as to PAINFUL DISTEMPERS in my Treatise on them : And as to the many other Diseases incident to human Bodies, those Things



Things could not be distinctly considered, and duly treated in a Pamphlet; but they are particularly discoursed on in my Lectures, with an Account of effectual Medicines for curing the various Diseases, incident to human Bodies, correspondent to the *Medical Principles and Cautions*, herewith published; as well as other Matters requisite to a right and successful Manner of practising Physick.

F I N I S.

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E R R A T A:

**I**N §. 45. Line 3, 4. instead of *Qualities*, r. *Quality*.  
 §. 109. Line 4. instead of *Head*, r. *Heat*.  
 §. 126. After the Number of the Section, add II.

BOOKS published by Dr. LOBB,

And sold by James Buckland, at the Buck in Pater-noster-row.

1. **R**ATIONAL METHODS of curing Fevers, with an Account of the natural Effects of the artificial Evacuations by *Bleeding, Vomiting, Purg-ing, &c.*

2. MEDICAL PRACTICE in curing FEVERS exemplified with suitable Histories. Price 10 s. of the Two Volumes.

3. A TREATISE ON PAINFUL DISTEMPERS; particularly of *Pains of the Head, Teeth, Eyes, Heart, Breast, Sides, Back, Stomach, and Bowels*; likewise of the *Stone, Stranguary, After-Pains, Piles, Cramp, Rheumatism, Gout, &c.* illustrated with Histories.

4. A TREATISE ON DISSOLVENTS of the *Stone*, and of curing the *Stone and Gout* by Aliment, with Rules of Diet for this End; and in Regard to *Colds, Fevers, Coughs, Quinsies, Asthma's, Cholicks, Pains of the Stomach, Costiveness, Nervous Diseases, Cacheries, Dropsies, Tumours, and Scurvy*, intended for Usefulness in FAMILIES. Price 5 s.

5. A TREATISE on the SMALL-POX. The Second Edition. Accommodated for the Usefulness in Families, with a Recommendation of it by Dr. Boerhaave prefixed to it. Price 6s.

6. LETTERS relating to the PLAGUE, and other contagious Distempers; with a Letter concerning the contagious Disease among the CATTLE. Price 6s.

7. A COMPENDIUM of the *Practice* of PHYSICK. To which is added, A LETTER concerning the right Manner of preparing Persons for having the SMALL-POX favourably, whether by Inoculation, or by incidental Infection. Price 1 s. 6 d.



# T H E C O N T E N T S.

- I. *T*HE Introduction. §. 1. &c.
- II. *An Account of the Causes of Diseases.* §. 5. &c.
- III. *An Account of the proper Means for curing them.* §. 9. &c.
- IV. *Of Medical Principles.* §. 18. &c.
- V. *Of Medical Cautions.* §. 49. &c. *particularly,*
1. *In the Use of Bleeding.* §. 50. &c.
  2. ——— *of Vomiting.* §. 72. &c.
  3. ——— *of Purging.* §. 83. &c.
  4. ——— *of Urining.* §. 90. &c.
  5. ——— *of Sweating.* §. 100. &c.
  6. ——— *of Blistering.* §. 106. &c.
- VI. *An Account of Fevers.* §. 116. &c.
- VII. *An Account of the Cure of Fevers, and the Small-Pox, &c. without Bleeding.* §. 151. &c.

VIII. *Of Bleeding in the Plague.* §. 157. &c.

IX. *Of necessary Medical Knowledge.* §. 174.  
&c.

X. *Of a Method for studying Physick.* §. 188.  
&c.

XI. *Considerations for Medical Advisers.*  
§. 184. &c.

XII. *The Conclusion.* §. 193.

Medical



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# Medical Principles

A N D

# CAUTIONS.

P A R T II.

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## The INTRODUCTION.

*Wherein some Things, contained in the former Part, are further explained, and the Truth, and Importance of them rendered more evident.*

§. 194. **M**Y Design in publishing the Book intitled, *Medical Principles and Cautions*, was to give to medical Advisers (who never went through a Course of suitable Studies, and who have no Leisure, or Inclination for much Reading) such an Account of Diseases, and of the proper Means of curing them, and of the most general, and necessary Principles, and Cautions to be observed in the Use of *evacuating Remedies*, as might prevent a wrong Application

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tion of them to the Prejudice of their Patients: Apprehending, that, by these Endeavours, I might be serviceable to them, and promote the Safety and Recovery of many People under Sickness, that shall apply to them for Advice.

§. 195. AND if all who act as Physicians could be prevailed with to forbear an *indiscriminate* Use of *Bleeding*, and *Purging*, and the other Evacuations; and would have a due Regard to the medical Principles and Cautions recommended to their Consideration, and would only advise them in Cases where there is some Excess in the Quantity of the animal Fluids, and then only so far, as they shall be wanted, it would, I think, be an effectual Means of saving Multitudes of more Lives, than the *Discovery of the Longitude* (if obtained) possibly could be: Because such a Reformation in the Practice of Physick, would prevent the Mischiefs that naturally follow frequent *Bleedings*, and *Purgings*, &c. in Diseases where the animal Fluids are too little in Quantity, and which only want *alterative* and *restorative* Remedies; and be equally beneficial to the Sick under such Distempers, whether at Sea, or on Land; where the Inhabitants are immensely more numerous than Seafaring People.

§. 196. THE Sections offered to the Consideration of the Public in the foregoing Part contain Matters of great Moment; and the *Remarks* upon them, by an ingenious Physician, published in the *Monthly Review* for  
Decem.



*December*, 1751. have led me to a Re-examination of them.

§. 197. THE Notice he has taken of them, I hope, will excite many others to read, and examine my Account of Diseases and my medical Principles, &c. who (if they shall be convinced of their Truth) will, perhaps, become Advocates for them, to the great Benefit of Mankind.

§. 198. THIS Gentleman has laid a pleasing Obligation on me, as thereby he has given me an Occasion to re-consider the Passages animadverted on; and to explain myself farther on some Points, and to remove the Objections, which otherwise might in some measure hinder the Usefulness of that Essay.

§. 199. IT is therefore with Pleasure, that I apply myself to consider the *Remarks* he has offered to the Consideration of his Readers. And as he distinctly takes Notice of the several Sections of my Book, I shall attend him in the same Order.

*The Remarks on SECTION I. considered, p. 1.*

§. 200. **H**ERE this Gentleman animadverts on my Opinion, *viz.* that the Things necessary to be known unto those who are preparing for the Practice of Physick, have not been explained, methodized, and digested in so clear and concise an Order as may be wished, and adds,

Remark I. “ His professed Purpose therefore is to contract, and to render them more intelligible.” p. 498.

Reply 1. I must take the Liberty to say, that it was not my Purpose, in that Pamphlet, to deliver a System of the Things necessary to be known unto those who practise Physick, though I think that Instructions concerning them may be communicated more clearly, and with greater Brevity than they have hitherto been given to Students in Physick.

§. 201. Reply 2. IT is evident (from Part I. §. 2.) that I did not speak of all Things desirable to be known; but only of medical Knowledge, so far as is needful to enable a Man to form right Notions of Diseases, and of the Means proper for their Cure, and of the *Errors* to be avoided in Practice.

§. 202. Reply 3. AND as to my Account of the Causes of Diseases; <sup>a</sup> and of the Means proper for curing them; <sup>b</sup> and of the medical Principles, <sup>c</sup> and Cautions <sup>d</sup> to be observed in the Use of the evacuating Remedies; and as to my Account of Fevers, <sup>e</sup> and of curing them, and the Small-Pox, without Bleeding <sup>f</sup>; &c. and of the sad Effects of bleeding Persons sick of the Plague; <sup>g</sup> and my Account of medical Knowledge, <sup>h</sup> and the Method of studying Physick, <sup>i</sup> and of Considerations for medical Advisers; <sup>k</sup> I beg Leave to say, that if these various Things,

<sup>a</sup> §. 5, &c.

<sup>b</sup> §. 9, &c.

<sup>c</sup> §. 18, &c.

<sup>d</sup> §. 49, &c.

<sup>e</sup> §. 116, &c.

<sup>f</sup> §. 151, &c.

<sup>g</sup> §. 157, &c.

<sup>h</sup> §. 174, &c.

<sup>i</sup> §. 188, &c.

<sup>k</sup> §. 184.

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these very important Things have not been by any other Author explained, methodized, and digested in so clear and concise and Order as in that Pamphlet, then my Opinion as to those Things, is right.

§. 203. IF any Gentleman can produce from the medical Writings of antient, or modern Authors, an Account of those Things (§. 202.) in a more clear, and concise a Manner, than they find them there delivered, I ought to acknowledge my Opinion to be mistaken; but, till such an Account is produced, I hope every one will allow me the Satisfaction of thinking I have been enabled to write of them in a smaller Compass than has been before done; and such Things as will redound greatly to the Good of Mankind in the present, and future Ages.

§. 204. IT may not be improper for me here to say, that when I entered into the Design of *Reading Lectures on the Practice of Physick*, my Aim, and Endeavours were to communicate that Knowledge of Things relating to the healing Art, which might fit Persons intending to act as Physicians, for a right, and successful Performance of the Service; and to do this in as few Discourses, as would suffice to accomplish the End proposed.

§. 205. AND at last I reduced the Number of my Lectures, so much, as to be able to go through a Course in four Weeks.

§. 206. IN those few Lectures I consider the various Diseases commonly incident to adult Persons of both Sexes, and to Infants  
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and Children; and (as I apprehend) give a clear Account of them, and likewise a faithful Narrative of the Medicines I prescribe, and of the Methods I have used in Practice with great Success, correspondent to my medical Principles and Cautions.

§. 207. AND it appeared to me that the Lectures were to the Satisfaction of those, who heard them; because, if I was not clear enough in any Point, they had the Liberty of desiring a further Explanation; and if they had an Objection to any Things asserted, they knew they might propose it; and they heard the Questions and Objections that were put to me, candidly considered. And I have no Reason to question their being well pleased with the Instructions they received from me.

§. 208. Remark 2. THIS Gentleman in the same Page says, “ We would suppose our  
“ Author . . . . can intend no Reflection on the  
“ Labours of the great and indefatigable *Boerhaave*, who does not appear to have been a  
“ very crude, or immethodical Preceptor in  
“ Physick, though he has not attempted to  
“ contract all its necessary Principles, within  
“ the Bounds *Dr. Lobb* proposed in this  
“ Pamphlet.” *Ibid.*

§ 209. Reply 1. I TAKE this Opportunity to declare, that I intended no Reflection on the great *Dr. Boerhaave*, the Memory of whom (on the account of his extensive Learning, superior Knowledge, and his uncommon Integrity) is much in my Esteem, and always will be;  
and



and whose Writings have been of great Use to me: Neither did I design a Reflection on any other Author.

§ 201. Reply 2. AND surely it cannot reasonably be imagined, that I thought the Things necessary to the ~~quantity of the Practice~~ Practice of Physick, could be comprehended in a Pamphlet, since I have published Four Volumes only on some of the Diseases incident to human Bodies.

§ 211. BUT as for the necessary general *Principles*, and *Cautions*, to be observed in the Practice of Physick, I think they may very well be contracted within the Bounds of a small Pamphlet.

§ 212. PRACTICAL Writers on Diseases differ in their Accounts of them: Their Advices for curing them are often very different; and I don't know, among the many valuable Books in Physick, which I have seen, that any one of the Authors has laid down a Sett of Principles as the Foundation of his Precepts and Directions.

§. 213. Remark 3. THIS Gentleman adds, " And in reality, so many and so various are the requisite *Præcognita*, so numerous the Cautions necessary to be observed, and the Distinctions that must be made by a *well-accomplished Physician*, that it seems this would be cramming the Iliad into a Nut-shell." P. 499.

§. 214. Reply 1. HERE to explain myself, I desire it may be observed, that I acknowledge there

there are very many Things, and Branches of Science proper to be known by the accomplished Physician, which I take no Notice of, because my Design is only to assist those who are under a Necessity, of who, without Necessity, will act as Physicians, in their Endeavours to obtain such just Notions of Distempers, and of the Rules of Practice, and of the proper Remedies, as may not only secure them from injuring their Patients, but be of Service to render their Conduct right and successful.

§. 215. Reply 2. It must be further observed, that I did not Publish that Pamphlet as containing all the Rules and Cautions needful to be known; or an Account of all the various Diseases frequently incident to human Bodies, but as containing a true, clear, and brief Account of the Causes of Diseases, and of the proper Means for curing them; and some of the most general and important Medical Principles and Cautions, which have not as yet been sufficiently known, and attended to.

*The Remarks on* SECTION II. *considered.* §. 5, &c.

§. 216. **T**HIS Section of my Pamphlet contains an Account of the Causes of Diseases.

Remark 4. AND in relation hereunto this Gentleman says, “ It seems a little odd, that “ in this Place no express Notice is taken of the “ *Solids*.——The antient Rationalists, not the “ meanest



“ meanest Sect in Physick, laid such a particu-  
 “ lar Stress on the State of the Solids, as to at-  
 “ tribute most Diseases to their morbid Tension  
 “ or Laxiety,” p. 499.

§. 217. HERE I would give a Reason why no express Notice was taken of the Solids among the Causes of Diseases. I considered that the *Blood* is the central Fluid of the Body ; that the Supplies for the Nutriment of all its Parts, fluid and solid, are carried into it; and that all the Humours secreted for the various Uses of the Body, are secreted from it, as well as all the Excretions are made from it: And that the morbid Symptoms of the Solids, whatever they be, are truly the Effects of some morbid Cause previously subsisting in the arterial Blood; which appeared to me a good Reason for not mentioning them in my Account of the Causes of Diseases: And it deserves Consideration, that every morbid State of the Solids is in reality the Effect of some morbid Cause pre-existent in the Blood.

§. 218. FOR if they are *lax*, it is because there is an Excess in the Quantity of Lymph secreted from the arterial Blood; and transmitted into the *Interstitia* of the Solids: And if they are *rigid*, or under a morbid Tension, it is because there has been a Deficiency in the Quantity of the Lymph secreted, and transmitted into their *Interstitia*. And I may add, that whatever morbid Particles happen in the *Interstitia* of the Solids, they pre-existed in the Blood, and were derived from it.

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§. 219.

§. 219. I do not find among the curious Observations, which follow the last Remark, an Objection to any thing contained in my second Section.

*The Remarks on SECTION III. considered.*

§. 220. **A**S for my third Section on the proper Means for curing Diseases, no Objection is made to any one of them.

Remark 5. ONLY it is said, “ as the Doctor  
“ informs us here, and in many subsequent Parts  
“ of his Essay, that there are certain *Signs* and  
“ *Symptoms* necessary to be known, by which  
“ all Excess, Defect, or vicious Quality may  
“ be discovered, but does not specify any of  
“ them ; it may very obviously be inferred,  
“ that these are communicated and explained  
“ in his Lectures,” p. 501.

§. 221. Reply 1. IN this Section I observed, that there are such Signs as this Author takes Notice of, and again in Sect. ix. where I recite some of the necessary Parts of medical Knowledge ; because they are indeed some of the most important Things to be known by all, who undertake to direct for the Cure of Diseases before they enter upon the Service : And altho’ I would suppose all Physicians to understand them, yet as there is vastly a greater Number, who act as Physicians, and are ignorant of them, it is very needful to inculcate the Necessity of knowing them ; since without such Knowledge, they will often unavoidably injure, if not sometimes destroy their Patients ; and in Cases  
attend-



attended with Danger, only by Accident, and not with Judgment, can give proper Advice.

§. 222. Reply 2. THE Reasons for my not specifying those Signs and Symptoms are given in my Postscript to that Pamphlet.

§. 223. Reply 3. THIS Gentleman might have omitted his Inference, because I declared in my Postscript, that those Things are (among many others) particularly discoursed on in my Lectures.

*The Remarks on* SECTION IV. *considered.*

§. 224. AS to my *Medical Principles*, contained in this Section, there is no Objection made to any one of them; but this candid Writer thinks I justly reprehend that great Abuse of *indiscriminate* Bleeding, that too frequently prevails.

Remark 6. AND adds, “ But we cannot so entirely concur with the Doctor here, in condemning this Evacuation in all eruptive Fevers, in which he considerably dissents from *Sydenham*,” *ibid.*

§. 225. Reply 1. THIS Gentleman should have remembered the Point in Question with me is not about the Propriety of taking away Blood in the Beginning of some Fevers, “ whether eruptive or not,” when there is an Excess in the Quantity of it. This was never controverted by me, but established by my first Principle.

§. 226. BUT it is the Prescribing this Evacuation for Patients, who have no more Blood than a State of Health requires; and the directing this Evacuation to be repeated again, and

again for such sick Persons, that I disapprove of as contrary to Reason. And much more hurtful must frequent Blood-letting be to those who have too little of that vital Fluid.

§. 227. Reply 2. I must own, that in my Researches after Knowledge, I entertain those, Notions, which have plain Evidences of Truth and Utility, though they have not been considered or recommended by any of the most learned Writers: Nay, altho some eminent Authors may have expressed a Disapprobation of them.

§. 228. Reply 3. As to Bleeding in Fevers attended with cutaneous Eruptions, I acknowledge my Dissent from Dr. Sydenham: And indeed he dissented from himself; for he expresses his Disapprobation of Bleeding in the *Scarlet Fever*, on the account of the Revulsion made by it, and the hurtful Effects that might follow. [Vide Syden. Oper. p. 287.]

*The Remarks on* SECTION V. *considered.*

§. 229. **T**HIS Section contains *Medical Cautions* about the Use of *evacuating Remedies*, and the first Article relates to the Use of Bleeding: And this Gentleman candidly acknowledges, that “most of my general Cautions, with regard to Bleeding, are judicious, and agreeable to Experience,” p. 501. This gives me a great Satisfaction; and I wish, for the Advantage of sick People, that every medical Adviser had the same good Opinion of them.

§. 230. Remark 7. It is added, “But some few of them imply more than can always be grant-



“ granted: For Instance, the *first*, which signifies a *Revulsion*, from the Surface to the internal vital Organs, to be the constant and necessary Consequence of it,” p. 501.

The Caution referred to, is delivered in the following Manner, *viz.*

Caution I. NOT to order Blood to be taken from the Sick, when the Revulsion produced by this Evacuation may occasion a Return of morbidic Humours or Particles into the Blood, Part I. § 50.

§. 231. Reply 1. THAT a *Revulsion from the Surface to the internal vital Organs*, are not my Words, and do not express my Ideas; and that I may not be misunderstood, I shall a little explain my Sentiments: And therefore observe, that the Revulsion produced by this Evacuation, as I apprehended, is not only from the exterior Superficies of the Body, but from the interior also; and indeed from every Muscle, and Bowel, and other Parts: That is, from all the lymphatic Veins, from all the Extremities of the minutest Vessels which transmit their Fluid into the venal Blood, wherever they are situated.

§. 232. Reply 2. THAT altho' this Gentleman asserts, that this first Caution signifies a Revulsion from the Surface to the internal vital Organs, to be the constant and necessary Consequences of it; yet, I imagine, it is not easy to shew, that such a Signification is implied in the Caution: For that Signification limits the Revulsion to be only from the exterior Superficies, whereas it affects all the Vessels in every Part of the Body, which communicate their Fluids  
to

to the venal Blood, as well as those situated in the Surface of it.

§. 233. Reply 3. It should be considered, that the Return of morbidic Particles, produced by the Revulsion, is not to any particular internal Organs, vital or not, but into the venal Blood. — This is my Notion of it.

§. 234. Reply 4. It should have been remembered, that the first Caution is expressly limited to Times when the Revulsion, produced by this Evacuation, may occasion a Return of morbidic Humours, or Particles, into the Blood, *Vid.* Part I. § 50. and if this Limitation had been observed by this Gentleman, he would, I think, have omitted his Exception, as entirely groundless.

§. 235. Reply 5. THE Caution is limited to Cases when there is no Excess in the Quantity of the Blood; and this, I apprehend, shews likewise, that there was no Reason for the Remark.

§. 236. Reply 6. I would observe, that the Effects of taking away Blood are different in Bodies that have too much of it, from those which follow the Evacuation in Bodies that have too little.

§. 237. THE Effects of Blood-letting will appear, if we consider a little distinctly how Things proceed, when this Evacuation is made in a Body which has too much Blood, and in a Body which has too little.

§. 238. I. LET us consider this Evacuation as made in a Body that has too much Blood. Suppose then a Pound of Blood is taken from  
the



the Arm of a Man whose healthy Quantity of current Blood is ten Pounds, and who has an Excess of one Pound; the Consequences will be thus, *viz.* Upon the Blood's running out thro' the Orrifice of a Vein in the Arm, there will be a quicker Flow of Blood from those capillary Arteries, which carry their contained Fluid into the capillary Veins, which run into the wounded Vein; and a quicker Flow of Blood from those larger Arteries which supply those lesser Arteries; and a quicker Flow of Blood thro' the ascending *Aorta*; and a quicker Flow of Blood from the Left Ventricle into the *Aorta*; and so from the plumonary Vein into the Left Auricle and Ventricle of the Heart; and from the pulmonary Arteries into the pulmonary Vein; and from the right Ventricle of the Heart into the plumonary Artery; and from the *Vena Cava* into the right Auricle and Ventricle of the Heart; and from the Extremities of all the capillary sanguine Veins into the *Vena Cava*; and from all the lymphatic Veins which empty their Fluid into the sanguine Veins; and from all the lymphatic Arteries that empty their Fluid into lymphatic Veins.

§. 239. Thus the Circulation of the animal Fluid proceeds in their several Vessels, till the Vessels come to a proportional Fulness. As upon letting out Water by a Sluice from a Series of Canals, which communicates one with another, there is a Drain, or a Revulsion of Water, from the Extremities of the most distant Canals, while the Water is running off thro' the Sluice; and afterwards, till the Water  
in

in all the communicating Canals comes to its proportional Quantity or Fulness.

§. 240. AND thus it unavoidably happens in human Bodies, upon opening a Vein, and letting the Blood run out of it. There is an universal Revulsion of Fluid from the most distant Vessels of every Denomination, that communicate with the sanguine Veins; and consequently a Revulsion of Fluid from all the lymphatic Vessels, in the external Superficies of the Body, and in the Membrane of the Mouth, *Oesophagus*, Stomach, Intestines, and in all other Parts of the Body into the venal Blood.

§. 241. THIS I hope will be allowed as a true Account of the immediate natural Effects of Bleeding: And now as to the Case supposed, we may observe, 1. That the taking away one Pound of Blood, reduces the Quantity of that Patient's Blood to the Standard of Health; and frees him from one Cause of Sicknefs, and therefore to him is beneficial.

§. 242. 2. THAT the Excess of the Quantity of the Blood being removed, the Circulation of it becomes more free and easy; and the Action of the vital Organs stronger; and a more copious Secretion of the Humours to be secreted follows thereupon; and a brisker Flow of Fluid into all the lymphatic Arteries, and excreting Glands and Vessels; whence it happens that in the Case supposed (§. 238.) or when Bleeding is advised for Persons who have too much Blood, although there is a Revulsion, from every Superficies of the Body, during the Time that the Blood is running out of  
the



the Vein, and till all the Vessels come to a proportional Fulness; yet immediately after there follows a *Derivation*, or a greater Flow of Fluids to the minutest Vessels in every Part of the Body; and the Excretion to the Surface of the Body as well as in other Parts of it is promoted.

§. 243. Hence it often happens that taking Blood from Persons in the Beginning of Fevers of the eruptive Kind, proves advantageous to them if they have an Excess of Blood; and the bleeding such Persons I very much approve: I do not know how it is with other Physicians; but for myself, I do not remember the Time of being called in early enough to see a Patient in the Beginning of a Fever.

§. 244. 2. LET us now consider the Effects of *Blood-letting* in a Patient, who has no more Blood than a State of Health requires, or who has too little. And here a few Things must be observed, *viz.* 1. That taking Blood from a Person, who has no more than a State of Health requires, will render the Quantity of his vital Fluid proportionally to the Quantity taken away, less than it ought to be.

§. 245. 2. AND consequently will proportionally lessen the Quantity of all the Fluids daily secreted from the Blood, for the Uses of the Body, and especially of the nervous Fluid, necessary for maintaining the *Vis Vitæ*.

§. 246. AND therefore will lessen the vital Strength; and more or less hinder those Excretions which are necessary for freeing the Blood from its superfluous, and morbid Parts;

M and

and by this Means must encrease the Danger of the Patient's Life.

§. 247. AND if these sad Effects naturally follow the bleeding Persons, who have no more Blood than a State of Health requires, we have Reason to apprehend that the Consequences of taking Blood from those who have too little of it, will be worse; worse in Proportion to the Deficiency made in the Quantity of the vital Fluid.

§. 248. THIS Gentleman having observed that my first Caution supposes a Revulsion to be the constant and necessary Consequence of it [*i. e.* of Bleeding] asserts that *reiterated Facts evince the very reverse.*<sup>a</sup>

§. 249. THESE Words imply this Proposition, *viz.* that reiterated Facts evince, that a Revulsion from the Superficies or Surface of the Body, is not the constant, and necessary Consequence of Bleeding.

§. 250. BUT I must beg Leave to say, that this Proposition cannot easily be assented to, till *such reiterated Facts* are produced.

§. 251. THAT a hurtful Revulsion is not the Consequence when Blood is taken away in the Beginning of Fevers from Persons, who have too much of it, I readily grant: But it is necessary to shew, by Facts, that a prejudicial Revulsion is not the Consequence of bleeding Persons, who have too little Blood, or no more than a State of Health requires.



§. 252. THIS Gentleman adds, “ We would  
 “ gladly be instructed whether the Relief ob-  
 “ tained by Bleeding, and sometimes very  
 “ speedily, in Pleurifies, and some asthmatic  
 “ Cases, is produced in Consequence of a Re-  
 “ vulsion from the *Circumference to the Cen-*  
 “ *ter.*” Ibid.

Reply 1. I MUST observe that a Revulsion from the Circumference to the Center are not my Words, nor express any Notion of mine.

Reply 2. THAT the Relief, which Persons in Pleurifies and other painful Disorders obtain by Bleeding, as I apprehend, is procured partly by lessening the Quantity of the Blood both in the Veins and Arteries, and consequently lessening the Distention of those Vessels, and their pressing against their adjacent Nerves; and partly by a Revulsion of Fluid into the Blood from the lymphatic Veins of the Parts pained as well as from the lymphatic Veins in all other Parts of the Body; and a Revulsion of Fluid from all the lymphatic Arteries in the Part pained, and in all other Parts of the Body, into those lymphatic Veins, which transmit their Fluid into the venal Blood: This is my Opinion, and not any Revulsion from any Circumference to any Center.

§. 253. Remark 8. THIS Gentleman observes that “ when the real Quantity of Blood  
 “ is in its natural Degree (that is, as I suppose,  
 “ when its Quantity is no more than a State of  
 “ Health requires) there may be a symptomatical  
 “ *Pletthora*, or Fulness of it, from great *Rare-*  
 “ *faction*, which will as effectually create a

“ Tension of the Vessels, and a Straitness of  
 “ the excretory Ducts ; as if the Quantity was  
 “ excessive.” p. 501, 502.

§. 254. Reply. I GRANT that often in Fevers, when the Quantity of the Blood is much too little, there is a Rarefaction of it, and a Distention of the animal Vessels, and a Compression of many excretory Ducts : But this affords no Argument for taking away Blood from such Patients, who have no Excess of it.

§. 255. VARIOUS Occasions will rarefy the animal Fluids, *e. g.* sitting by a good Fire, violent Exercise, sultry Weather ; and febrile Heat, will rarefy the Blood, and produce a sensible Distention of the Veins, and of the other animal Vessels ; as Cold will condense the animal Fluids, and render the sanguine Veins less discernable.

§. 256. BUT all Rarefactions of the Blood may happily be removed, by removing the Cause which produced them : And from numberless Facts, I know, that the Rarefaction of the Blood in Fevers may be removed without rendering a too little Quantity of it still less by Phlebotomy.

§. 257. AND I should think my medical Knowledge very defective in an important Part of a Physician's Business, if I was not acquainted with Medicines proper, and effectual for the Cure of such Patients without bleeding them.

§. 258. I MAY add, that since Rarefactions of the Blood may be removed without bleeding Persons, who have no Excess in the Quantity of it, (as appears from many Facts truly related



related in the Books I have published) it may be concluded, that this Evacuation in such Persons is unnecessary.

§. 259. There is no Objection to my Second Caution.

§. 260. Caution III. My Third Caution was this, *viz.* Not to take Blood from fat People without some urgent Necessity, Part I. §. 56.

§. 261. Remark 9. This is allowed to be in general right ; yet it is added, “ But we are  
“ to consider how copiously, and speedily some  
“ Bodies may be said to sanguify, Page 502.”

§. 262. Reply. This indeed is a reasonable Consideration, because in some Bodies the Chyle is more quickly transmuted into Blood than in others ; and Blood therefore may more freely be taken from such Bodies, when there is Occasion for it : But the Difficulty of knowing in what Individuals, there is this copious and speedy Sanguification, will leave the Physician in Uncertainty, whether his Patient is such a Person or not. Doubtless the *leucophlegmatic* and *chackectic* Bodies, and all Persons, who have Symptoms indicating a Deficiency in the Quantity of their Blood, are out of the Question : These cannot with any Reason be thought to sanguine copiously or speedily.

§. 263. Caution IV. My Fourth Caution was this, *viz.* Not to take away Blood from Patients, who find their Strength less than usual, Part I. §. 58.

§. 264. Remark 10. “ This Caution ( it is  
“ said ) is just with this Exception, provided this  
“ Abatement of Strength doth not depend on  
“ an

“ an actual Load of Blood ! by which I suppose is meant an *Excess* in the Quantity of it.”

§. 265. Reply. To explain myself, I desire It may be observed, that I did not intend Patients of a sanguine Constitution, and full of Blood, but such as were in an ill State of Health, and found their Strength growing less. And I apprehend that my first medical Principle (Part I. § 18.) renders the Exception needless, as it directs taking away Blood when there is too much.

§. 266. There is no Objection made either to the 5th, or 6th, or 7th Caution about Bleeding.

### *Of Vomiting.*

§. 267. **I** Have, in Part I. proposed four Cautions, relating to the Use of this Sort of Evacuating Remedies.

§. 268. As to the first of them, the Reasonableness of it seems to be allowed, while Persons are plethoric ; and that this is the Meaning of the Caution, is plain from the Words of it, and the Reason assigned in support of it, Part I. §. 74, 75.

§. 269. This Gentleman well observes, that by premising Venesection in plethoric Bodies, the ill consequences, that is, a Rupture of some Vessels may be prevented ; and it certainly is a judicious Method, when a Vomit is indicated in a Person who has too much Blood, first, to order Bleeding, and after that Vomiting.

§. 270. My Second Caution is this, Not to  
I advise



advise vomiting Medicines, either in *eruptive* Fevers, or *cutaneous* Diseases, Part I. §. 76.

§. 271. This Gentleman makes no Objection to the latter Part of it, *viz.* as to *cutaneous* Diseases: and as to *eruptive* Fevers, I would observe, that the Reason given in support of it shews, that it is limited to such Times of eruptive Fevers, wherein there may be a Revulsion into the Blood of morbid Particles; and thus the Caution has the Qualification, which he thought needful.

§. 272. Remark 11. He then adds, “*Sydenham*, expressly saying—If there be the least Suspicion that the Small-Pox, which are coming out, will be of the confluent kind, it will be highly necessary, not only to bleed immediately, but likewise to give a Vomit,” p. 502.

§. 273. Reply 1. I think it is not reasonable to allow the Force of an Argument to the Opinion of any medical Author, who has not supported it with solid Reason. I have a great Value for the Writings of that Physician, and read with Pleasure the clear Descriptions which he gives of the Symptoms of many Diseases: But I do not find his Precepts supported by any System of medical Principles, nor given with the necessary Cautions; or that he has taken any Notice of the Difference that is in the Case of Patients, who have too much Blood, from that of others who have too little.

§. 274. This Gentleman rightly observes, that Vomiting is an Evacuation, which I pretty generally disapprove, (p. 502.) It is very true,  
and

and I do so, because of the Violence of the Operation of emetic Medicines, and the ill Consequences which may follow it ; and because it appears to me an unnecessary Sort of Remedy in most Cases, there being others more gentle that may accomplish the End to be endeavoured.

§. 275. It is always a Rule with me, never to advise violent Medicines; especially, when the Diseases may be cured by those which are mild.

§. 276. Vomiting Medicines indeed diminish the Quantity of the lymphatic Fluid; but when that Fluid is excessive, it may easily be diminished by milder Ways of Evacuation.

§. 277. And as to a morbid Quality subsisting in the animal Fluid, of what kind soever, it may be removed by suitable *alterative* Medicines, which make no Commotion, or Disturbance in the Body.

### *Of Purging.*

§. 278. **A**S to this Way of making Evacuation, I give three Cautions. But before I take notice of what this Gentleman has observed, I would a little further explain myself, and say, that the Thing which I mean should be avoided, is the giving purging Medicines in such Doses, as are design'd to augment the Number of the Stools, and the Quantity of the intestinal Evacuation.

§. 279. This is the Sort of prescribing purging Medicines, against which my Cautions are intended.



§. 280. A Physician may direct purgative Medicines in such minute Doses, as will not produce any Stool. I have often prescribed them in very small Doses, and with great Success, even in some Fevers attended with a Looseness, when that Symptom was detrimental to the Patient.

§. 281. THIS Gentleman has made no Objection to my First Caution; and as to my Second, he allows that it seems rational. He says, “ It  
“ may be added here, however, that a judicious  
“ Exhibition of some particular Cathartics, in  
“ such small and reiterated Doses, as to produce  
“ their Effects rather upon the Humours than  
“ on the Intestines, (whence their Evacuation  
“ will be scarcely sensible) has been found of  
“ great Service in a viscid State of the Blood,  
“ and such chronical Complaints as often re-  
“ sult from it.” Monthly Review, p. 503.

§. 282. I grant, that some cathartic Medicines may be given as proper *Alteratives* of a viscid Quality of the Blood, and in such small Doses as will not sensibly increase the Evacuation from the Intestines; but it should be remembered, that this is not a Practice against which my Second Caution was designed.

§. 283. As to the Caution from *Hippocrates*, (Lib. II. Aph. 29.)<sup>a</sup> it may be observed, that he does not mention the Symptoms, which indicate the making a Discharge or Evacuation from the Body of the Patient, nor specify what Discharge should be made; and therefore the

<sup>a</sup> Lib. II. Aph. 29. Ἀρχομένων τῶν νέσων, ἥν τε δοκῇ κινεῖν, κινῶν ἀκμαζουσῶν δὲ, ἡσυχίην ἔχειν βέλλιον ἐστίν.

Aphorism can be but of little Use to the Reader.

§. 284. I may add, that from the Aphorism referred to, (§. 283.) it appears, that *Hippocrates* thought it better not to force any Evacuation in the Progress of Diseases.

§. 285. I do not find any Objection against my Caution, which relates to the increasing the Quantity of Urine, or to the prescribing sweating Medicines.

§. 286. THIS Gentleman referring (in Page 504.) to the 22d *Aphor.* Sect. 1. of *Hippocrates*<sup>b</sup>, leads us into the Consideration of a very useful Notion of that great Man, who thought that *concocted* Humours, and not *crude*, were to be purged out of the Body.

§. 287. *Concocted* Humours doubtless are those, whose Parts are sufficiently comminuted, that is, so much as to pass easily out of the Body, thro' the excretory Vessels: And *crude* Humours are those, which are not duly attenuated, or whose Parts have not yet been rendered minute enough for Evacuation.

§. 288. THESE are just Sentiments, and correspondent to them. He taught, that they who would purge their Patients, should first render the morbid Humours fit for Evacuation<sup>c</sup>, or the noxious Particles, minute enough to pass easily thro' the excretory Vessels.

<sup>b</sup> The Passage cited, is the First Part of Aph. 22. Sect. 1. of Hipp. Πέποντα φαρμακένειν, ἢ κινέειν, μὴ ὥμα.

<sup>c</sup> Vid. Hip. Sect. 2. Aphor. 9. Τὰ σώματα χρεὴν, ὅτε ἂν τις ἐβάλῃ-ται, καθαιρεῖν, ἔνδοξα ποιεῖν.



§. 289. AND surely, I think, there can be no Difficulty in apprehending, that when there is a morbid Quality subsisting in the Blood, and obstructing the natural Evacuations, those *alterative* Medicines should first be prescribed, which may remove it; and then the purging Medicines (when wanted) will be abundantly more beneficial.

*Of prescribing Medicines to increase the Quantity of the Urine, or to produce Sweating.*

§. 290. **M**Y Cautions about the promoting these two Sorts of Evacuation, (Part I. Sect. 90, &c. and §. 100, &c.) as this Gentleman rightly observes, (p. 503.) are similar, and they are so, because they are grounded on similar Reasons; and because the ill Effects of forcing those Evacuations, when it would not be done, are similar. And it is a Satisfaction to me that no Objection is made to them.

*Of Blistering.*

§. 291. **I** Have given three Cautions as to the Application of Blisters: The two first, he thinks, seem very just, and not to have been always *sufficiently attended to in Practice*, p. 504.

§. 292. THE third, *dissuading this Application to a Woman in the Menses*, he says, appears equally rational.

§. 293. IT seems to me a natural Inference from this Concession, that the Application of Blisters to a Woman, when her *Menses* are excessive, must be proper, altho' not necessary.

§. 294. AND I apprehend it to be so, but never do direct it in my own Practice, because I know Remedies effectual to restrain the immoderate Flux, which will give the Patient no Pain.

§. 295. As for Mr. *Bellinger*, I imagine his Testimony of Facts, which he asserts to have seen, would have been allowed in any Court of Judicature.

§. 296. This Gentleman adds, "*We have positively* often seen great Hæmorrhages excited by the Abuse of Blisters; and, upon an obstinate Repetition of them, mortally renewed," p. 504.

§. 297. It would have answered some valuable Purpose, if a Narrative of those Cases had been published.

§. 298. Granting that Hæmorrhages are producible by a certain excessive Application of Blisters; yet it will not follow, that a moderate Application will produce them: No, but rather prevent or stop them, by contracting with their *Stimulus* the component Parts of the Vessels, and lessening their Diameter.

§. 299. A Dose of some emetic Medicine may be made so large as to destroy the Life of the Patient in a very short Time; and thus a Dose of many purging Medicines may be made so strong as in a very few Hours to bring Death to the Person that shall take it: But this, I think, is no Argument against prescribing them in such lesser, moderate, and proper Doses, as have always been found gentle in their Operation.

§. 300. AND in like manner as to the Application



cation of Blisters; I am sensible, that if too many and too large Blistering Plaisters are applied, sad Effects, injurious to the Patient, will follow thereupon, even altho' an Hæmorrhage should not be the Consequence.

§. 301. THE Consideration of which may shew the Importance of my Cautions.

§. 302. HERE let me observe, that Blistering Plaisters of different Sizes, are like different Doses of other Remedies; that is, greater, or lesser in a great Variety of Degrees: And that there should be as much Care in adjusting the Size of a Blistering Plaister, as in determining the Dose of a Medicine to be taken into the Stomach.

§. 303. I have seen on the Backs of Children Blistering Plaisters as large as I should think proper for an adult Person: And in my own Practice, I generally cut out the Size of the Plaister, when I prescribe this Application for Infants and Children.

## SECTION VI.

*Of my Account of Fevers, Part I. §. 116, &c.*

§. 304. **I**T gave me no small Satisfaction to find, that this Gentleman, as well as *Van Swieten*, approves my Account of Fevers, as being produced, either, 1. by *inspissating* or *incrassating* Causes; (I take these Words to be synonymous) or, 2. by *dissolvent* Causes; and that he thinks it a necessary practical Distinction; as certainly it is, tho' not so often adverted to, as it ought to be; but I hope this ingenious  
Phyfi-

Physician, who is well furnished with Abilities for it, will use his Endeavours to promote the Knowledge of, and a due Regard to a Distinction; without which, many Persons, under some Fevers, must unavoidably be mismanaged.

§. 305. My third Sort of Causes, which I assign as productive of Fevers, are the two foregoing Causes acting in some Combination, (vid. Part I. §. 123.) and here this Gentleman dissents from me.

§. 306. Remark 12. He says, “ But that  
“ these *inspissating* and *dissolvent* Causes com-  
“ bine in the Production of some Fevers, and  
“ specifically exert their different Effects on a  
“ Fluid so continually moved as the Blood, is  
“ much sooner asserted than proved, or even  
“ tolerably conceived.” p. 505.

§. 307. Reply. I gave the Reasons of my Opinion ( in Part I. §. 135. ) in my observing, that, in several of my Patients under Fevers, there were some Symptoms, which only could be produced by *inspissating* Causes, and likewise other Symptoms, which only could be the Effects of *dissolvent* Causes.

§. 308. AND I may say, that the Coexistence of such different Symptoms in any Person under a Fever, is to me a Demonstration of a Coexistence in the Blood of the different Causes mentioned; whatever Difficulty there may be in explaining the *Modus* of it.

§. 309. BUT Gentlemen who cannot assent to the Truth of an Opinion, altho’ grounded on Facts, because they cannot comprehend how different Qualities can at the same Time subsist  
in



in the same Substance, have their Liberty of dissenting from it.

§. 310. THAT different Qualities subsist in the Substance we call *Mother* in Vinegar; and that different Qualities are introduced into Milk by mixing Rennet with it, I believe no Body will deny: And I do not know any Reason that can be assigned against the Coexistence of different Qualities in a Fluid always moving or circulating thro' a 'Series of Vessels in a living Body; and we may be indulged in thinking, that there is no Reason for the Negative, till a proper Reason for it is assigned.

§. 311. IN my Second Volume on Fevers, I have given an Account of the various *febrile Symptoms* incident to human Bodies under those Diseases, as to their Causes, the Manner of their Production; and likewise of their Significations, and their curative Indications.

§. 312. AND according to my Distribution of these acute Diseases into three general Classes, (*viz.* 1. Those which are produced by *inspissating* Causes. 2. Those which are the Effects of *dissolvent* Causes. And 3. those which result from the two former Sorts of Causes acting in some Combination, which I call *complex Fevers*.) I have given *Tables* of the several Species of Fevers comprehended in each of the three general Kinds; and likewise Tables of the Symptoms attendant on each general Class of them, particularly, 1. A Table of the Symptoms, which discover to us, that the Fevers they attend are produced by *inspissating* Causes; and that the Blood is too thick, or viscid. 2. A Table of  
of

of Symptoms, which signify, that the Fevers are the Effects of *dissolvent* Causes; and shew that the animal Fluids have an acrimonious Quality, and are too thin, and the animal Vessels too lax. And, 3. A Table of Symptoms, which shew, that their Fevers are produced partly by *inspissating*, and partly by *dissolvent* Causes. Vid. Vol. II. p. 194, to 200.

§. 313. AND in that Volume I have given Histories of Persons afflicted with Fevers of the different Kinds treated on, and happily cured by the Methods of Management, and Medicines, which correspond with the *Medical Principles* and *Cautions* published, and proposed to be examined of the Learned, in the First Part, on this Subject.

*The Remarks on* SECTION VII. *considered.*

§. 314. **I**N my Seventh Section, containing an Account of the Cure of *Fevers* and the *Small-Pox*, &c. without Bleeding, I deliver my Sentiments thus, *viz.* “ I can truly say, “ from large Experience, that not only all the “ common *acute* Diseases, but all Sorts of *chronical* Distempers, arising from, and depending ONLY on some morbid Quality of the “ Blood, and likewise all Sorts of *cutaneous* Diseases [that is, which depend *only* on a morbid “ Quality] may happily be cured without “ Bleeding, and without *Purging*. I may add, “ that the various Kinds of *painful* Distempers “ [that is, which arise from, and depend only “ on some morbid Quality of the Blood] may “ likewise be cured without those Evacuations.”



§. 315. AND these, my Sentiments, are grounded on Reason, and supported by Facts occurring to my Observation in the Course of my Practice.

§. 316. I desire it may be remembred, that I was speaking only of Diseases that arise from, and depend *only* on some morbid Quality of the Blood.

§. 317. AND it appears to me very plain, that when a Disease is produced by, and depends *only* on a morbid Quality, the removing that morbid Quality is the *only* Thing wanted for curing it; and that Bleeding and Purging are entirely needless.

§. 318. BUT in different Cases the Remedies must be different: Thus, if the Disease is produced partly by a morbid Quality of the Blood, and partly by an Excess of its Quantity, then Bleeding should be advised: Or if the Distemper is produced partly by a morbid Quality, and partly by an Excess in the Quantity of the *Serum*, and *Lymph*, as is the Case in Dropsies, then those Evacuants which may lessen the excessive Quantity of those Fluids, as well as alter the morbid Quality of them, should be prescribed.

§. 319. BUT if there is no Excess in the Quantity of any of the animal Fluids, but a wrong Quality is the only morbid Cause, it seems to me, that lessening the Quantity of the Blood by Bleeding, or the Quantity of the Lymph, by Purging or Sweating, &c. will render these Fluids less than they ought to be, and consequently prove injurious to the Patient, less or

94     *Remarks on* SECT. VII. *considered.*     Part II.  
more in proportion to the needless Diminution  
of those Fluids.

§. 320. THIS Gentleman's Remark on what  
I delivered concerning the Cure of Fevers, &c.  
without *Bleeding*, is as follows, *viz.*

Remark 13. " IF Dr. *Lobb* can truly say  
" from large Experience, as he affirms here,  
" that all Sorts of acute and chronical Distem-  
" pers depending on some morbid Quality of  
" the Blood, all cutaneous Diseases, and all  
" painful ones too, may be cured without  
" Bleeding and Purging, we may venture to  
" engage, that many eminent Members of the  
" Faculty, of equal Experience, are able to  
" produce as many Instances of many of the  
" same being cured, by the Assistance of *Bleed-*  
" *ing* and *Purging*, joined to a proper *Regimen*,  
" and other Remedies," p. 505, 506.

§. 321. Reply 1. HERE I must observe, 1.  
that after the Word *depending* should have been  
added the Word *only* or *merely*; without which  
I cannot think my Notion is duely represented.

§. 322. Reply 2. THAT I acknowledge  
other Physicians may produce numerous In-  
stances of Persons cured of Fevers, &c. for  
whom they prescribed Bleeding, or Purging, or  
both: And I will suppose they did it with very  
good Reason, *viz.* an Excess in the Quantity of  
that Fluid, which they ordered to be diminish-  
ed. Persons under Fevers, who have too much  
Blood, should have the Assistance of Bleeding,  
as well as other Remedies: And Patients under  
Fevers who have too much Lymph, should be  
aided with Purging or some other Evacuants,  
which



which may diminish the Quantity of it. As to these Sorts of Patients, I agree with every Gentleman, who thinks those Evacuations proper for them; but such Cases are not to be objected to my Opinion: For according to my Principles, when any of the animal Fluids exceed in Quantity the Standard of Health, it ought to be diminished. Vid. Princip. I. II.

§. 323. THE proper Instances to be mentioned in contrast with mine, are of Persons under Diseases, who had too little Blood, or not more than a State of Health required at the Time of their Sickening; and who were blooded once, or twice, or oftner, and their Recovery thereby promoted: Or of Persons who had too small a Quantity of Serum and Lymph, or no more than was needful to a State of Health, who nevertheless were purged or sweated; and, it may be, again and again, and whose Recovery was promoted thereby.

§. 324. HISTORIES of such Cases are the only proper ones to be produced as Matter of Objection to me.

§. 325. Reply 3. As this Gentleman says, “that many eminent Members of the Faculty are able to produce as many Instances of many of the same being cured by the Assistance of Bleeding and Purging, joined to a proper Regimen, and other Remedies:” I beg Leave to observe, 1<sup>st</sup>, that the Expression *other Remedies*, seems to signify *alterative* Medicines, as it is distinguished from the evacuating Remedies of Bleeding and Purging; and as *alterative* Medicines are certainly needful in

all Diseases depending on some morbid Quality of the Blood. I would observe,

§. 326. *2dly*, THAT People under Diseases, should be distinguished into their proper Sorts: *Viz.* 1. Such as have an Excess in one or other of their Fluids. 2. Such as have no Excess in any of them. And, 3. Such as have a Deficiency in the Quantity of one or other of them.

§. 327. As to the *first* Sort, it is very manifest, that whatever is their Distemper, they stand in need of some Evacuation, which therefore should be prescribed; and Bleeding or Purging such Patients, joined to other Remedies of an *alterative* Nature, when a morbid Quality subsists in the animal Fluid, is a proper Method of Management for their Recovery.

§. 328. BUT in the *second* Sort, those Evacuations appear to me not only needless, but improper; and like to produce ill Effects in the Body, in proportion to the Degree of diminishing the Quantity of the Blood, and Lymph.

§. 329. AND the making those Evacuations in the *third* Sort of Patients, appears to me a Practice much more to be avoided.

§. 330. I agree with this Gentleman, that in *sanguine hale Subjects*, if they have too much Blood, the Omission of Bleeding is a sad Neglect.

§. 331. BUT it should be considered, that in all contagious Fevers, the *infecting Particles* (admitted into the Blood, and producing the Disease) do assimilate many Parts of *the Blood* into their own Figure, and Kind; and not only become diffused, and multiplied in it, but pass into all the secreting and excreting Organs and Vessels,



Vessels ; and become diffused in the whole Mass of Fluids contained in the Body, and in the Humours excreted from it.

§. 332. IN contagious Diseases, infecting Particles continually pass out of the Bodies of Sick, with their Breath, their Sweat, and the Matter of their insensible Perspiration, as well as with the other daily Evacuations : And hence it is that the Linen, Bed-cloaths, and other Things, about such Patients, become replete with infecting Particles, and capable of propagating the Distemper to others.

§. 333. THUS in the Small-Pox, and through all the Stages of it, Multitudes of variolous Particles are continually passing from the Blood, not only into the Pustules, but from them and all other Parts of the *Superficies* of the Body ; no less than by the other natural Excretions ; as is evident from the Scent of the Body of the Sick, and of the Air circumambient to it, that being so replete with the variolous Particles, as sensibly to impress the swelling Organs of those who go into his Chamber.

§. 334. THEREFORE this Gentleman, I apprehend, was mistaken in saying, “ Every Particle assimilated, and not discharged some other Way before Eruption, must terminate in it,” (that is, I suppose, terminate in the Eruption or in the Pustules) “ or the Patient must die in the first Stage of the Disease, for Want of it,” p. 506.

§. 335. I suppose the Want of being discharged some other Way, is the Thing meant.

§. 336. IT seems to me that this Notion (§. 334, 335.) needs a little Explanation, because it is most certain in many variolous Patients, that Multitudes of Particles of the Blood are assimilated into a variolous Nature, and neither discharged some other Way before the Eruption, nor terminate in it ; and yet the Patients do not die in the first Stage of the Disease. This is the Case not only of those who pass through the lower Degrees of the distinct Small-Pox, but of all that recover from the confluent Kinds of it. Indeed the variolous Particles are assimilating other Parts of the Blood into their own Nature, not only before the Eruption, but afterwards.

§. 337. HE proceeds thus : “ Now if such a Quantity is assimilated, as the Superficies of the Body is not sufficiently ample to contain, the *Viscera* must be charged with the supernumerary Pustules ; the Consequence of which is easily deducible.” *Ibid.*

§. 338. THE Meaning of this Passage (§. 338) is not very obvious to me, because the *Epidermis* and *Cutis* may more fitly be considered as a Sieve (through which all Sorts of Particles pass from the Blood, and out of the Body, that are minute enough to go through the numberless excretory Tubuli situated in the external Superficies of the Body) than be spoken of as a Vessel, which contains what is put into it.

§. 339. BESIDES, it is not explained what is signified by the Expression the *supernumerary Pustules*.

§. 340. THIS Gentleman mentions, as an Argument for Bleeding in eruptive Fevers, that  
thereby



thereby we certainly subtract some of the infected Particles. Monthly Review, p. 506.

FOR an Answer to this Argument, see my Treatise on the Small-Pox, Part I. §. 627.

§. 341. HE adds, “ We also leave the Teguments and excretory Ducts more relaxed and pliable, that is, better disposed to admit, or even invite an external Eruption, which in a tense and rigid State, they must rather oppose.” *Ibid.*

§. 342. HERE it should have been considered, that in the worst Sort of the Small-Pox, in putrid Fevers, and doubtless in all Fevers attended with any colliquative Evacuation, and in all Fevers produced by *dissolvent* Causes, the muscular Fibres, the animal Vessels, and excretory Ducts, are never in a tense and rigid State, but have a morbid Laxness.

§. 243. THEREFORE, in such Cases, Bleeding the Sick should not be advised; and the Difference between those Patients whose Vessels are rigid, and those whose Vessels are lax, should have been taken notice of.

2. AND it seems exceeding difficult to comprehend how a forced Evacuation from the Blood-Vessels (which always produces a Revulsion from both the external and internal Superficies of the Body, and a Return of Humours into the Blood from all the lymphatic Veins which carry Fluids into the sanguine Veins) can invite an external Eruption, where there is no Excess in the Quantity of the Blood.

§. 344. THE History related by Dr. Fuller, in his *Exanthematologia*, wants Evidence to  
3 prove

100 *Remarks on* SECT. VIII. *considered.* Part II.  
prove that the Case of the Patient was the  
Small-Pox.

*The Remarks on* SECTION VIII. *considered.*

§. 345. **M**Y Eighth Section, on Bleeding in  
the *Plague*, this candid Gentleman  
is sensible of its Importance ; for he says, “ As  
“ the two eminent Physicians mentioned, (*viz.*  
“ *Diemerbroeck* and *Hodges*) had seen a great  
“ deal of that dreadful Distemper, and are un-  
“ animous in condemning it, as always unsuc-  
“ cessful ; it seems reasonable to prefer their  
“ ocular Experience to *Sydenham’s* Opinion of  
“ the *Plague*, from which he confesses he re-  
“ tired in 1665,” p. 507.

§. 346. Remark 14. THIS Gentleman adds,  
“ Dr. *Lobb* seems, in this Section, to subscribe  
“ to Dr. *Keil’s* Calculation of the Quantity of  
“ the Blood in the human Body, by supposing  
“ it at least five-eighths of the Weight thereof,  
“ *i. e.* allowing a full hundred Pounds of Blood  
“ to a Body weighing one hundred and sixty  
“ Pounds.” *Ibid.*

§. 347. HERE it is needful for me to observe  
some Things, to prevent any Sentiments being  
mistaken ; particularly,

Reply 1. THAT I have never in my own  
Mind so much as made any Calculation of the  
Quantity of the Blood in general subsisting in  
all Parts of the Body.

Reply 2. THAT the Blood, of which I have  
estimated the Quantity, is only that which I call  
*the current Blood* ; by which I mean that Por-  
tion or Quantity of the red Fluid in the Body,  
which



which may run out of it upon cutting thro' the larger Veins and Arteries ; and which, during Life, is continually circulating thro' the Heart, Lungs, and larger sanguine Vessels.

§. 348. THERE is much more Blood contained in the Body than that which I call the *current* Blood ; even all that red Fluid, which fills those minute sanguine Vessels, that constitute the greater Part of the Substance of the Muscles : But as the Blood contained in them will not flow out of them, upon emptying the larger Arteries and Veins ; so I apprehend that an Inquiry into what may be the precise Quantity of it, is of no Importance.

§. 349. BUT it is a Matter of great Moment to know, as near as we can, the Quantity of the *current* Blood ; and in what Proportion to the Diminutions of it, the vital Strength may be diminished.

§. 350. FOR obtaining the Knowledge of the Quantity of the *current* Blood, I considered the Experiments made by the Ingenious Dr. *Hales*, and those made by *Moulinus*, related by Dr. *Keill*, and likewise I made some myself ; and from these Experiments it appeared to me, that the mean Quantity of current Blood in an animal Body is not more than the *nineteenth* Part of the Body, which contains it.

§. 351. MY Calculations only relate to the Quantity of the *current* Blood in animal Bodies, as may be seen in my First Volume on Fevers, p. 269, ad. p. 278.

§. 352. AND that I might know in what Proportions to the Diminutions of the Quantity of  
P the

102 *Remarks on* SECT. VIII. *considered.* Part II.  
the *current* Blood in an human Body, the vital Strength, or Force may be diminished, I made careful Researches into this Matter, and have given an Account of the Result of them, *ibid.* p. 279, &c.

§. 353. IF this Gentleman had read the 13th Chapter of my First Volume on Fevers, I apprehend he would have been satisfied, that my Inquiry was limited to the Quantity of the *current* Blood, not to the Total of it, that may be in human Bodies.

§. 354. Reply 3. IT should have been observed, that in the Section referred to, I spoke of the infecting Particles admitted into the Blood, as becoming diffused in it, and in the Lymph and other Fluids of the Body : And, indeed, my Meaning was, that if the Quantity of the several Fluids contained in the Body amounted to no more than one hundred Pounds in a Man weighing 160 Pounds, then the taking away one Pound of Blood, or of any other of the animal Fluids, could diminish no more than one Part in an hundred of the infecting Particles.

§. 355. AND that I included the several Sorts of Fluid contained in the human Body in the supposed Quantity of *one hundred Pounds*, I think is very evident from Part I. §. 168.

§. 356. I never imagined, that the red Blood in such a Body is near so much, tho' it greatly exceeds the Quantity of the *current* Blood : But I apprehend, that the Weight of the Fluids in a Body weighing 160 Pounds, does much exceed one hundred Pounds.

§. 357. Reply 4. THIS Gentleman seems  
very



very much to have mistaken Dr. *Keill's* Calculation, which was not a Calculation of the Quantity of red Blood distinguished from the Lymph and other Fluids, as he very clearly explained his own Meaning, saying, “ By Blood I understand not only the Fluid in the Veins and “ Arteries, but likewise that in the *Lympheducts*, “ *Nerves*, or any other Vessels of the Body ; “ because they are all Parts of the Blood, separated from it by the Force of the Heart, and “ many of them by the same Force return to it “ again. And therefore when I speak of the “ Quantity of Blood in the Body, I would be “ understood to mean the Quantity of circulating Fluids, of what Kind soever they be.” Vid. Dr. *Keill's* *Essays on the Animal Oeconomy*, Edit. 2d, p. 34.

§. 358. IF this Gentleman had considered these Things, surely he would have omitted the last Remark as groundless.

*The Remarks on* SECTION IX. *considered.*

§. 359. **I**N this Section I did deliver it as my Opinion, that there are *Signs* by which we may nearly know the Quantity of the Blood, of the Lymph, and of the nervous Fluid ; and particularly as to each of them, when they exceed, or are deficient in Quantity ; and likewise *Signs* or Symptoms, from which we may learn the several Sorts of morbid Qualities incident to the animal Fluids ; and which of them subsists in this or that Kind of Diseases, whether acute, or chronical.

§. 360. AND this very important Knowledge,

I apprehended, we could not get by reading the Works of *Hippocrates*, or of *Galen*, or of the other *Greek* medical Writers, or the Books of the *Arabian* Physicians; altho' the Study of them may be of great Advantage for other Purposes.

§. 361. IF any Gentleman has found those Things clearly laid down in the Books of those ancient Writers, he will do a considerable Service, if he shall acquaint the Publick in which of their Writings they are contained, and direct us to the Places where they may be read.

§. 362. I must own, that an Acquaintance with the State of the animal Fluids as to *Quantity* and *Quality*, and of the State of the Vessels in Bodies under Sicknefs, seems to me one necessary Part of medical Knowledge: *Necessary*, did I say? Yes! and so necessary, that without it we cannot be sure we prescribe the right Medicines for the Recovery of our Patients; nor for ought that we know, in such Cases we may be injuring the Sick, instead of lessening the Disease.

§. 363. Remark 15. THIS Gentleman adds,  
 “ And *possibly* this learned and assiduous Physi-  
 “ cian may have made some useful Improve-  
 “ ments himself, which his Candour will in-  
 “ duce him to communicate in his Lectures.  
 “ He is too modest indeed directly to aver his  
 “ Possession of any peculiar *Arcana*; but the  
 “ general Manner of his Writing, and his Mot-  
 “ to from the Prophet *Daniel*, would dispose  
 “ us to hope it,” p. 507, 508.

§. 364. Reply 1. WHETHER I have been  
 enabled



enabled to make any useful Improvements in the Practice of Physick, I must leave to the Judgment of those, who have, and who shall candidly read, and impartially consider the Books I have published: But may it not be added, that if the Account of the Causes of Diseases, and of the proper Means for curing them, have not been published by any of the ancient or modern medical Writers, in so natural, clear, and concise a manner, as in the former Part of this Work; if general *Principles* to be regarded in the Practice of Physick, if general *Cautions* to be observed in the Administration of the evacuating Remedies have not been delivered at all in the Writings of any Author before; or not delivered in so methodical, clear, and concise an Order, as in the foregoing Papers; then surely those few Sheets contain some important Improvements in the medical Art.

§. 365. IF my Accounts of Fevers, and of my finding by diligent Researches, that some of them are produced by *inspissating*, and others by *dissolvent* Causes singly; and some by those Causes acting in Combination, are true: If my explaining how it may be known which of the assigned Causes produce this or that Sort of Fever, be of a real Use to medical Advisers, and if my shewing Medicines, and Methods of Management proper and effectual for curing these acute Diseases, and without *Bleeding*, and without *Purging* Persons, who have no Excess in their Fluids.

§. 366. AND if my Accounts of the natural Effects of the several artificial Evacuations are  
right

right and clear, and may be of Advantage to those, who must determine when they ought, and when they ought not to be advised. If these Things (§. 365, 366, &c.) are so, then my two Volumes on Fevers contain some useful Improvements in the Practice of Physick.

§. 367. AND if my Account of the several Symptoms of the *Small-Pox*, as to their Production and Signification, be true, and if I have shewed effectual Medicines for removing them, and recovering the Patients to Health; Medicines established by Reason, and supported by Experience, and likewise effectual without Bleeding; then my Treatise on that Distemper does likewise contain some Improvements in the medical Art.

§. 368. AND as to *painful Distempers*, if my shewing that the common Opinion of the Cause of Pains is a groundless Notion; and that the Causes assigned by me are the real Sources of them; and if I have shewed Ways of Management, and Remedies for curing the several Kinds of *painful Diseases*, not to be found in any Book before printed; Remedies rational and effectual, without Opiates, and without Bleeding; then my Treatise on those Distempers does also contain some Improvement in the healing Art.

§. 369. I have mentioned these Things (§. 364, &c.) to shew that some useful Improvements are contained in the medical Books I have been enabled to write, and with no small Zeal for the good of Mankind.

§. 370. Reply 2. WHAT I have published,  
will,



will, I hope, convince every unprejudiced Person, that I have shewed a Disposition for making publick, so far as I have had Opportunity, every thing within the Compass of my Knowledge and Experience, that may be useful to others.

§. 371. Reply 3. THAT in my Lectures I do indeed very particularly treat on the *Signs* and *Symptoms* mentioned in this Ninth Section, and endeavour to communicate to those who hear me, all that Knowledge, which I have represented as of great Importance to those who will act as Physicians; and do acquaint them with my Notions of each Sort of Distempers; and without Reserve give them an Account of my Methods of managing the Sick, and of the Medicines I prescribe for them, and conceal no Remedies, as *Arcana*, which I use in my Practice.

§. 372. Reply 4. THE Notice taken of my *Motto* from *Dan. xi. 28.* and of the general Manner of my Writing, oblige me to observe, that as those Words of *Daniel*, viz. *There is a God in Heaven, that revealeth Secrets*, is a true Proposition, a Proposition whose Verity the Divine Providence is continually displaying; so it is a suitable *Motto* for every Man to prefix to any Book he may be enabled to write, containing any Matters, useful, and not known before.

§. 373. THE Things which are now known in the several Sorts of Science in *Astronomy*, in *Anatomy*, in *Natural Philosophy*, in *Mechanics*, and in the *Medical Art*, once were Secrets, Se-  
crets

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crets as much as Events long future, till the Knowledge of them was obtained.

§. 374. AND it appears to me very reasonable to think, that it is God, infinite in Knowledge and Wisdom, who has revealed, that is, made known every Thing that has been discovered.

§. 375. To some Persons, God makes Things known by immediate Revelation, or *Narrative*: Thus he made known to *Daniel* the Dream of *Nebuchadnezzar*.

§. 376. GOD communicates Knowledge unto others, while in the Use of proper Means for obtaining it, by bringing their Minds, through his Influence, into those Ways of Thinking, and Reasoning, in which they not only get the Knowledge they seek after, but often discover Things they never thought of, or knew before.

§. 377. AND, as I apprehend, God sometimes suggests, or imprints on the Minds of Men Thoughts, which lead them to useful Discoveries.

§. 378. THOUGHTS of this Kind, I take those to be, which come into the Minds of Men without any Connection with antecedent Ideas, or Things known before: Thoughts very beneficial, which they did not, and could not deduce from any thing previously known, and which did arise in their Minds they knew not how; these suddenly occurring Thoughts surely ought to be ascribed unto God, as the Author of them; because he only is the Fountain of Knowledge.

§. 379. THE different *Genius* observable in different Men; in some for this Sort of Science,  
and



and in others for that, is communicated by the Almighty, who forms and manages every Creature according to his own Will, and endows them with different Capacities, as seems good to himself; and all the Improvements they make of them are owing to him, to his Influence and Blessing; and therefore grateful Acknowledgments are due to him, on the account of them.

§. 380. AND if my Manner of Writing, and the Choice of my Motto, shall induce any to think that I have proceeded in my Studies with an Application to, and a Dependance on God for Direction, Assistance, and Success, in them; and that I apprehend God has enabled me to make some valuable Improvements in the medical Science, they are not mistaken.

§. 381. IT is certainly becoming a Man to pursue his Researches after useful Knowledge in such a Manner; and I hope there needs no Apology for my having done so, at least not in a Country where the People believe there is a God, and that he is the Giver of Knowledge and Wisdom.

§. 382. Reply 5. THE Passage last cited (§. 363.) manifestly has some Appearance of an unkind Reflection; for it begins thus: *viz.*  
 “ *And POSSIBLY this learned and assiduous Phy-*  
 “ *sician* may have made some useful Improve-  
 “ ments himself, which his Candour will in-  
 “ duce him to communicate in his Lectures.”

§. 383. THE natural Interpretation of these Words seems to be this, *viz.* that it is not probable, tho’ possible, that this Physician may have made some useful Improvements himself, which  
 Q does

does not appear from any Thing he has published; but if he has made any, his Candour will induce him to communicate them in his Lectures.

§. 384. THE other Part of the Passage is this, viz. “ *He is too modest indeed, directly to aver his Possession of any peculiar Arcana, but the general Manner of his Writing, and his Motto from the Prophet Daniel, would dispose us to hope it :*” That is, to hope he has the Possession of some peculiar *Arcana*.

§. 385. IN Reply, I may observe, that a Manner of Writing, which signifies a serious Regard to the great and good God, and a humble Dependence on his Teaching, and a Disposition of Mind to make suitable Acknowledgments of his Favours, may encourage Readers to hope that there is something useful in such an Author’s Books, tho’ not to conclude he has in his Possession any peculiar *Arcana*.

§. 386. *It seems to me, that* impartial Persons will think those Passages (§. 363.) might better have been omitted.

## SECTION X.

### *Of a Method for studying Physick.*

§. 387. **T**HAT Gentleman’s Account of this Section is very right, and without an Objection to any thing contained in it.



SECTION XI.

*Considerations for medical Advisers.*

§. 388. **H**IS Remark on this Section is just, and deserves to be seriously considered.

§. 389. **T**HIS Gentleman, after he had with Candour examined the several Sections of my Book, observes, that my Style is generally *grave, plain, and perspicuous.*

§. 390. **T**HESE Sentiments gave me a particular Pleasure, as it was a Manner of Writing I studiously endeavoured, that what I should offer to the Consideration of my Readers might be better understood.

§. 391. He very justly thinks, that in some Places my Expressions might have been more elegant; but as I have no Leisure, and it may be, no Genius for such a Way of Writing, I hope to be excused; since the Things I have published have been, and are like to be long useful to Mankind.

§. 392. I believe, that a sincere Philanthropy prevailed with this Gentleman to publish his Remarks; and hope that every medical Person who shall read them and these Papers, will impartially consider both.

§. 393. Now, after a careful Consideration of the foregoing Remarks, it still appears to me, that my medical *Principles* and *Cautions* are true, which I shall recite together in their Order.

## THE MEDICAL PRINCIPLES.

§. 394. 1. Principle. *THAT* when the Quantity of the Blood is too great, so much Blood should be taken from the Patient as may reduce it to the Standard of Health.

§. 395. 2. Principle. *That* when the Lymph exceeds in Quantity, it ought to be diminished by proper Evacuation.

§. 396. 3. Principle. *That* in Diseases, which arise from an Excess in the Quantity of the nervous Fluid, those Remedies should be advised, which may render it less.

§. 397. 4. Principle. *That* when the Quantity of the Blood is not greater than it ought to be, the taking Blood from the Patient should not be advised.

§. 398. 5. Principle. *That* in Diseases, when the Quantity of the Lymph does not exceed the Standard of Health, or is not greater than it ought to be, Evacuations by Vomiting, or Purging, or Sweating ought not to be made.

§. 399. 6. Principle. *That* for the Cure of Diseases produced only by a wrong, or morbid Quality of the Blood, and other Fluids of the Body, Medicines, by which the morbid Quality may be altered and removed, should only be advised.

§. 400. 7. Principle. *That* in Diseases, which arise from, and depend on some Deficiency in the Body, those Remedies should be advised, which may contribute to supply the Deficiency.

## THE MEDICAL CAUTIONS.

I. *As to Blood-letting.*

§. 401. 1. Caution. *NOT* to order Blood to be taken from the Sick, when the Revulsion produced by this Evacuation may occasion a Return of morbidic Humours, or Particles into the Blood.

§. 402. 2. Caution. *Not* to bleed Persons, whose Fibres, and Vessels are lax, and their Flesh loose and flabby.

§. 403. 3. Caution. *Not* to take Blood from fat People without some very urgent Necessity.

§. 404. 4. Caution. *Not* to take away Blood from Patients who find their Strength less than usual.

§. 405. 5. Caution. *Not* to order Blood to be taken away a second Time, when in Consequence of the first Bleeding the Pulse becomes weaker than in Time of Health.

§. 406. 6. Caution. *Not* to order Blood to be taken away a second Time, when in Consequence of the first bleeding, the Pulse becomes quicker than in Time of Health, or quicker than it was before Blood was drawn.

§. 407. 7. Caution. *Not* to prescribe Bleeding a second Time, when in Consequence of the first Bleeding the Body becomes too cool; that is, cooler than in the Time of Health.



§. 408. 8. Caution. *Not to order Persons to be bled, whose Blood is watery; that is, has too great Quantity of Serum, or of the watery Liquid, and too small a Proportion of red Globules; as in Persons under Dropsies, and in leucophlegmatic Habits of Body.*

§. 409. 9. Caution. *Not to take Blood from Persons that are habitually chilly, or too cool.*

### AS TO VOMITING.

§. 410. 1. Caution. *Not to order Vomiting Medicines for plethoric Persons, whose Quantity of Blood and Lymph is too great.*

§. 411. 2. Caution. *Not to advise vomiting Medicines, either in eruptive Fevers, or cutaneous Diseases.*

§. 412. 3. Caution. *Not to give vomiting Medicines to weak Bodies, that have been long afflicted with Obstructions.*

§. 413. 4. Caution. *Not to prescribe Vomits in Diseases, whether acute, or chronical, produced by, and depending merely on some morbid Quality of the animal Fluids.*

### AS TO PURGING.

§. 414. 1. Caution. *Not to advise a purging Medicine in any Distemper, whether acute, or chronical, wherein a Revulsion from the exterior Superficies of the Body may produce a Return of morbid Particles from it into the Blood: Therefore not to advise it in contagious Diseases; nor in eruptive Fevers, while the Eruption subsists; nor in cutaneous Distempers.*

§. 415. 2. Caution. *Not to prescribe a Purge in any Disease, under which the Blood is too spissid; that is, has too small a Proportion of Serum, or has a viscid, or glutinous Quality.*

§. 416. 3. Caution. *Not to prescribe purging Medicines in the Beginning of Fevers, or before their Declination.*

### Of increasing the Quantity of URINE.

§. 417. 1. Caution. *Not to endeavour increasing the Quantity of the Urine, while the morbid Humours are critically excreting through the cuticular Vents.*

§. 418. 2. Caution. *Not to prescribe Diuretics, when the Blood is too thick, except such as will thin the Blood.*

§. 419. 3. Caution. *Not to endeavour augmenting the Quantity of the Urine, when the Quantity of the Lymph is not too great; and much less when it is too little.*

### OF SWEATING.

§. 420. 1. Caution. *Not to prescribe Medicines for procuring Sweat, when the Quantity of the Lymph is not too great.*

§. 421. 2. Caution. *Not to promote Sweating when the Blood and Lymph are either spissid, or viscid.*

§. 422.

## OF BLISTERING.

§. 422. 1. Caution. *Not to direct the Application of Blisters for Persons of a sanguine Constitution, whose muscular Fibres, and animal Vessels are rigid.*

§. 423. 2. Caution. *Not to advise Blistering in ardent, or continual inflammatory Fevers, when the Pulse is too quick and strong, and the Heat of the Body is excessive.*

§. 424. 3. Caution. *Not to prescribe the Application of Blisters to a Woman, when she has her Menfes flowing.*

*Here I may observe a few Things, viz.*

1. *That my seven medical Principles are allowed to be so many necessary Deductions from what I delivered in my third Section [See Monthly Review, 501.] and that no Objection is made to any of them.*

2. *That as to my nine general Cautions with regard to Bleeding, it is allowed, that most of them are judicious, and agreeable to Experience [ibid] and the Objections to some of them are considered, §. 231, &c.*

3. *That as to my four general Cautions about prescribing vomiting Medicines, there is no Objection either to the third or fourth; and the Remarks on the first and second, are considered, §. 269, &c.*

4. *As to my three Cautions about Purging, I may observe that no Objection is made to the first of them; and that the Remark on the second and third are taken Notice of, §. 282, &c.*

5. *That my Cautions about increasing the Quantity of the Urine and promoting Sweat, seem to be admitted without Objection.*

6. *As to my three Cautions about the Application of Blisters, this Gentleman acknowledges that the first and second seem very just, and not to have been always sufficiently attended to in Practice; and the third, he says, appears equally rational. I will only add, that his Remarks about Mr. Bellinger are considered, §. 296, &c.*

§. 425. THESE medical Principles and Cautions recited, still appear to me not only grounded on solid Reason, but to be of such Importance, that those medical Advisers, who act contrary to them, do more or less injure their Patients: And from what has been said in the foregoing Sections of this Second Part, I hope it will appear to the Satisfaction of that ingenious Gentleman, who took the Pains to write Remarks upon them, and likewise to the Satisfaction



faction of every medical Peruser of these Papers, that none of them are mistaken Rules of Practice.

§. 426. THAT great Numbers of Persons, who act as Physicians, have been ignorant of them, and have often, in their Way of Practice, acted contrary to them, I think, will be readily acknowledged; and may I not add, that they ought to be acquainted with them, and regulate the Advices they give for the Cure of Diseases in a Manner consistent with them?

§. 427. THE frequent pernicious Consequences of ordering Evacuations to be made in Persons, who have no more Fluids than a State of Health requires; and in Diseases which want other Sorts of Remedies for their Cure, will, I hope, excite every Physician, as he shall have Opportunity, to endeavour preventing an *indiscriminate* Use of them.

§. 228. I have sometimes mentioned a *Revulsion*, as a natural constant Effect of some forced Evacuations; which in various Diseases occasions a Return of *morbific Particles* into the Blood. And therefore that this Point may be better understood, I shall briefly describe the Revulsion made by the chief evacuating Remedies: particularly,

§. 429. I. THAT the Revulsion made by taking Blood from Persons, whose Quantity of it is not more than a State of Health requires; and especially, if it is too little, drains back into the Blood from all the lymphatic Veins, into the sanguine, all Sorts of Particles minute enough to pass through them into the Blood. See my First Vol. on Fevers, Chap. xiii.

§. 430. AND, on this account, the Evacuation by *Blood-letting* should not be advised for Patients, who have no Excess in the Quantity of the vital Fluid; especially, when, by the Action of the vital Organs, the morbidic Particles, excreted from the Blood, and diffused in the Lymph, are passing either to some cutaneous Eruptions, or critical Tumour, or Sweat.

§. 431. II. THAT the Revulsion made by *Vomiting* Medicines (producing violent Motions, not only of the Stomach, but likewise of most Parts of the Body) draws into the Blood from the lymphatic Veins the Lymph, and any morbidic Particles diffused in it; and thereby accelerates the Motion of that Fluid from the lymphatic Arteries into the lymphatic Veins; and so may be said to produce a strong general Revulsion, and abate the Excretion of Humours to any Tumour or cutaneous Eruption. See *ibid.* Chap. xiv.

§. 432. THE evident subsiding, (at least in a very sensible Degree,) of any red Pustules on the Face by the Operation of Vomiting, is a Confirmation of this Account; and obliges us to apprehend that the like Return of Humours into the Blood, is produced in the other Parts of the Body.

§. 433. III. THAT the *Revulsion* made by *Purging*, or forcing an Increase of the Number of the Stools, occasions a Return of Humours from the external Superficies of the Body, thro' the lymphatic into the sanguine Veins. *Ibid.* Chap. xv.

§. 434. IV. THAT the Revulsion made for  
2 forcing



forcing an Increase of the Quantity of the Urine occasions a Return of Particles minute enough to pass from the lymphatic Veins situated in the exterior Superficies of the Body ; and thereby may take off a Sweat, and lessen the Excretion by insensible Perspiration. Vid. *ibid.* Chap. xix.

§. 435. V. THAT the Revulsion made by sweating Persons, occasions a Return of Humours, or Particles minute enough to pass thro' the Lymphatic Veins of the interior Superficies, and other internal Parts of the Body, into the sanguine Veins, and thus may cure a *Diarrhea*. Vid. *ibid.* Chap. xvi.

§. 436. VI. THAT the Revulsion produced by the Application of Blistering Plaisters, occasions a Return of Particles into the Blood from the lymphatic Veins, which carry their Fluid into these distant sanguine Veins, where the Motion of the Blood is quickened to supply the Vessels near the blistered Parts.

§. 437. A due Consideration of these Things (§. 428. to §. 436.) will help medical Advisers to avoid many unhappy Mistakes, and rightly to advise, and forbid the artificial Evacuations.

§. 438. THE common Error in Practice, and an ERROR it is very abundant in pernicious Consequences to many People under Diseases : I mean the *indiscriminate* Use of the artificial Evacuations ; because in such a Method of Practice it very often happens that Blood is taken not only from those who have too much, but also from Persons, who have no more than a State of Health requires, and likewise from those who have much too little Blood : The na-

tural Consequence of which will be the sinking such Patients into some other Distemper, which follows a Deficiency in the Quantity of the Blood, or, at least, the rendering their Recovery slower than otherwise it would be.

§. 439. AND in like manner, by an indiscriminate Use of Purging, it will often happen, that the Quantity of the Lymph will be made less than is consistent with a State of Health. This will be the Effect, when this Evacuation is ordered for Patients, who have no more Lymph than a State of Health requires ; and worse will be the Effects in those, who have too little ; besides the ill Consequence of making a Revulsion from the exterior Superficies of the Body, when in eruptive Diseases morbid Particles will thereby be drained from it into the Current of the Blood.

§. 440. AND it surely deserves to be remembered, and considered, that in Patients, where the Quantity of the animal Fluids is not greater than a State of Health requires, more especially if it be less, the Evacuations by *Bleeding* and by *Purging* will then diminish their vital Strength in proportion to the Diminution made by these needless, and improper Evacuations : And will certainly render the Recovery of their Strength, and Health, more slow, and more doubtful.

§. 441. BUT such Patients ( §. 440 ) may choose whether they will be treated with those customary Evacuations, and run the Risk of being thrown into a lingering, and tedious Way of Recovery ; and, it may be, instead of regaining their Health, be sunk into some other unthought-  
of



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of Distemper, or prefer Medicines, in the Use of which they may regain their Strength and Health in a shorter Time, with less Hazard, and with more Comfort.

§. 442. THE Practice, which I object to, is the taking Blood from Persons, whose Quantity of it is not more than a State of Health requires.

§. 443. THE Arguments used for Bleeding by the ancient Medical Writers, and by modern Authors, I have distinctly considered in my Treatise on the Small-Pox. Vid. Edit. II. Chap. X.

§. 444. THE chief of them are the following, *viz.* Arg. I. That taking away Blood will *diminish the morbid Matter*. This is mentioned as a Reason for Bleeding, by AVICENNA<sup>d</sup>, in what he writes on the *Small-Pox*: For he not only advises it in the Beginning of that Distemper, if there is too great a Quantity of Blood, but allows it in the Progress of the Disease, if the *morbid Humours* are very abundant; which seems to imply, that a Diminution of the Quantity of the morbid Humours, by means of this Evacuation, was his Reason.

§. 445. MESUE<sup>e</sup> represents the Method of Cure in the Small-Pox, as consisting partly in the *Abscission* of the Cause (by which I apprehend he means the diminishing the *variolous Matter*) by *Phlebotomy*.

§. 446. DIOMEDES AMICUS<sup>f</sup> gives us his Opinion, that when the variolous Humour is so

<sup>d</sup> Avicen. Oper. tom. ii. p. 74. col. 2.

<sup>e</sup> Mesue Oper. de Febr. putrid, p. 175.

<sup>f</sup> Tract. Diomedis Amici, f. 154. p. 2.

abundant, that it cannot probably be entirely discharged into the Pustules, it is not safe to endeavour promoting the Excretion through the cutaneous Vents, unless the Quantity of variolous Matter be first *lessen'd* by Bleeding, or some purging Medicine.

§. 447. PASCHAL<sup>s</sup> in his *Praxis Medicinæ de Febris*, treating on the *Small-Pox*, observes, that the Malignity, and abundance of it, (I suppose he means, of the variolous Matter) shews the Want of Evacuation; which Intension, he apprehended, might be obtained by Bleeding.

§. 448. AND various other Authors are for this Evacuation, on the account that it diminishes the Quantity of the variolous Matter; without considering the Diminution, which it makes of the vital Strength of the Patient; or the very little, and, I may say, insignificant Part of variolous Particles, which can be let out of the Body by opening a Vein, since they are diffused in all the Fluids and Solids of the Body, and do continually multiply to the Declination of the Distemper. But this Argument is fully considered in my *Treatise on the Small-Pox*, Edit. 2. Part I, §. 627.

§. 449. Arg. 2. THE Substance of certain morbid Symptoms has been pleaded as an Argument for Bleeding; particularly the following, *viz.* 1. Delirium or Light-headedness. This BAGLIVI<sup>b</sup> mentions as an Occasion for Bleeding.

<sup>s</sup> P. Paschal. Append. Curationi Variolarum inservient.  
p. 124, 125.

<sup>b</sup> Bagl. Oper. Med. p. 61.



2. A Difficulty of Breathing. This is given as a Reason by MAYERN<sup>i</sup>.

3. Pains violent and convulsive, in Dr. MORTON's<sup>k</sup> Opinion, required Blood-letting.

§. 450. Dr. FREIND<sup>l</sup> in his *Comment. de Febribus*, as Reasons for taking Blood from the Sick assigns the following Particulars, *viz.* 1. A vehement Fever. 2. Heaviness, and Pain of the Loins. 3. *Delirium*. 4. Redness of the Face. 5. Deafness. 6. Watchings. 7. Restlessness. 8. Convulsions. 9. *Coma*. 10. Heaviness, and Pain of the Head.

§. 451. Dr. CADE<sup>m</sup> uses the like Arguments; but all these, (§. 441, &c.) with others, have been considered, and shewn to be insufficient to justify the taking Blood from Persons, who have no greater Quantity of it than a State of Health requires; and much less can excuse it, as to Persons who have too little Blood. Vid. the 2d Edit. of my Treatise on the Small-Pox, Chap. x.

§. 452. I hope my Sentiments will be remembered, which I have several Times expressly declared, *viz.* that a Physician should advise Blood to be taken from his Patient, when the Quantity of it is too great, and prescribe *Purg- ing*, or some other *Evacuation*, when the lymphatic Fluid is too abundant.

§. 453. THE Use of evacuating Remedies for the Cure of Diseases, when there is an Excess in the Quantity of the animal Fluids is directed by my

<sup>i</sup> Mayern. *Praxeos*, Vol. I. p. 439.

<sup>k</sup> Vid. Moreton. ΠΤΡΕΤΟΛ, p. 156, &c.

<sup>l</sup> Dr. Friend. *Comment. de Febr.* p. 14, 15.

<sup>m</sup> Dr. Cade's Epist. to Dr. Freind.

Principles, and is certainly a rational Way of Practice.

§. 454. AND it is only the *indiscriminate* Use of them, &c. against which my Cautions are intended; that is, the ordering Blood to be drawn from sick People, who have too little, or no more than is necessary to their Health; and the prescribing purgative, or other evacuating Medicines, when there is no Occasion for it.

§. 455. IT will be very happy for sick People, if all, who act as Physicians, will examine the Grounds and Reasons of the Medical Principles, and Cautions, recommended in these Papers, and shall be convinced of their Truth, and Importance, and accordingly regulate the Advices they shall give to their Patients.

*Blessed be the Name of GOD for ever and ever; for Wisdom, and Might are His,*  
Dan. ii. 20.

F I N I S.

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Medical



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# Medical Principles

## AND

# CAUTIONS.

FOUNDED ON  
IMMUTABLE REASONS.

PART III. and last.

*Wherein the Truth of them is further cleared, and also defended from the Objections contained in a Pamphlet, intituled A Letter to Dr. LOBB, &c. and in which that Author's other Remarks are considered.*

§. 456. **T**HE Medical Principles and Cautions, published by me, and which I have carefully observed with a happy Series of Successes in the Course of my Practice, will bear the strictest Examination.

S

§. 457.

§. 457. The more they shall be examined with Candour, by Persons, who rightly distinguish Things, the brighter and the more important, I apprehend, they will appear.

§. 458. And the great Benefit which may redound to Mankind by removing Misapprehensions of any of them, has induced me to take Notice of a Pamphlet lately published, intitled *A Letter to Dr. LOBB, concerning his Writings in Physic. Containing Remarks upon some of his peculiar Notions about BLEEDING, PURGING, &c.*

§. 459. There are several Passages in this Letter which render it necessary for me to premise some Things, in order to preserve, or free the Readers of it from entertaining a wrong Opinion of me, and my Writings; particularly,

§. 460. I. THAT the unhappy Case of many People in Times of Sicknefs, very much deserves Pity, and needs Redrefs.

§. 461. THERE are not, as I imagine, Physicians enough, within the Bills of Mortality, was their whole Time employed in it, to serve one fourth Part of the Sick; and a less proportional Number of them in the several Counties of the Kingdom.

§. 462. WHAT then must most People do, when afflicted with Diseases! since they cannot have the Advice of a Physician? What, I say, can these do, but apply to some of those, who undertake to act as Physicians?

§. 463. THERE are, indeed, some *Surgeons* and *Apothecaries*, who are Men of Genius, Men  
stu-



studious to obtain medical Knowledge, Men careful in advising, when they do the Physician's Office; and Men diligent to improve their Experience.

§. 464. BUT are there not many, very many others, who act as Physicians, and yet are utterly ignorant of Diseases, and of what should be done for the Cure of them?

§. 465. AND is this the true State of Things, *viz.* that Multitudes, in the Time of Sickneſs, cannot have the Advice of a Physician, and that very many of the ſeveral Sorts of medical Practitioners are groſſy ignorant; and that common People cannot know, or diſtinguiſh every ſuch Perſon? And, is it not hence evident, that Multitudes of ſick People are under the Neceſſity, either of yielding themſelves up to the natural Courſe and Power of their Diſtempers; or elſe of applying themſelves for Advice to Perſons, whoſe Want of Knowledge will occaſion Miſtakes, often deſtructive to their Patients?

§. 466. AND ſhould not the lamentable Caſe of ſuch diſeaſed Perſons, move the Com-miſeration of every human Mind? Can No-thing be done for their Relief, and Advantage? Yes, ſurely.

§. 467. Is not the publiſhing Books, which plainly ſhew the Nature of Diſeaſes, and right Methods of managing the Sick; and writing them in ſuch a Manner that they, who ſhall read them (although they do not employ themſelves as Phyſicians, yet) may know, in ſome

Cases, when wrong Advice is given? I say, is not the writing Books in such a Manner evidently conducive to this important End? Is it not a proper Means for the Safety and Recovery of such Persons from their Distempers, who can have no Physician?

§. 468. AND should not such Labours of a Man be universally approved? Doubtless they will be so, by all compassionate and generous Minds.

§. 469. THESE (§. 467.) were the Ends for which I published my *medical* Books: And all regular Physicians know, as well as myself, that Multitudes cannot have their Assistance; and that any of them will disapprove Endeavours to serve these unhappy Persons, is a Thought never to be entertained: A Thought highly dishonourable to Physicians, and which supposes a great Deficiency in that Love, which every Man owes to his Fellow Creatures.

§. 470. II. It should be observed, that I have conducted myself in serving Mankind, with great Respect to that learned Body, the *College of Physicians* in this City, <sup>a</sup> of which Society I have the Honour of being a Member; and likewise with a Regard to all regular Physicians, and other Men of Knowledge in the medical Way, of every Denomination <sup>b</sup>. And that I have in my Writings, given Restrictions sufficient to prevent any just Offence being

<sup>a</sup> See the Dedications of the first and second Editions of my *Treatise on the Small-pox*.

<sup>b</sup> See the Preface to the first Edition of that Book.



taken, as none was intended ; and have likewise treated every one with Decency, whom I have had Occasion to mention : And therefore no Man has Cause to represent me as an Enemy to any, nor an Excuse for endeavouring to excite others to become Enemies to me.

§. 471. I may, for the Truth hereof, appeal to the Judgment of all impartial Persons, who have, or shall read, the Books I have published.

§. 472. It seems that the Author of this Letter, intended to make Remarks on every Book I had published<sup>a</sup>, except my second Part on the Subject of Medical Principles, &c. which was published about a Month before his Pamphlet.

§. 473. I shall take my Books in the Order they were printed, and in this Method consider his Remarks, except, that as a Preface to them, I shall set my *Medical Principles and Cautions*, which were Rules I have carefully observed in my own Practice.

*The Order of my Books.*

1. My Medical Principles and Cautions.
2. A Treatise on the Small-pox.
3. Rational Methods of curing Fevers.
4. Medical Practice in curing Fevers correspondent to the rational Methods.
5. A Treatise on Dissolvents of the Stone, and on curing the Stone and Gout by Aliment.

<sup>a</sup> For in the Bottom of Page 2. he mentions my Books, which he introduces thus, *viz.*

“ I chuse to mention the Titles of them here, that my References may be the shorter, and yet readily understood.”

6. A

6. A Treatise of Painful Distempers.
7. Letters relating to the Plague, and other contagious Distempers.
8. A Compendium of the Practice of Physick.

*Remarks on my Book, intituled Medical Principles and Cautions, considered.*

§. 474. **T**HAT plain *Rules*, by which Persons may know when they ought to advise, and when they ought to forbid this, or the other *evacuating* Remedy, are of the greatest Moment in the Practice of Physick, every one, I think will readily acknowledge, and therefore I need not enlarge on this Point.

§. 475. BUT not finding in any Author, a System of such general Rules, their Importance induced me to publish my Notions of them.

§. 476. AND the Writer of this Letter (§. 458) has communicated his Sentiments about *Bleeding, Vomiting, Purging, and Blistering*, which I shall consider in their Order, so far as they seem Objections to, and yet are not Arguments against the general Rules recommended by me.

### *Of Bleeding.*

§. 477. **H**ERE I must observe, that this Author has not specified which of my Medical Principles or Cautions about taking Blood from sick Persons, he objects to, and intended to confute: Neither has he laid  

down



down any *Rules* of Practice relating to this Evacuation, which he designed to maintain, and recommend to his Readers.

§. 478. AND therefore what he has delivered on this Subject, seems somewhat obscure, and his Meaning uncertain.

§. 479. BUT, that the Matter under Consideration may be rightly understood, a few Things should be observed, and kept in Remembrance, *viz.*

§. 480. I. THAT as to the Quantity of Blood in human Bodies, every Man is of one or other of the three following Sorts, *viz.* 1. such as have too much Blood; and bleeding such Patients is directed by my first Principle.

§. 481. 2. PERSONS who have no more Blood than a State of Health requires. And I think such Patients should not be blooded without some weighty Occasion for it; and for this obvious Reason, *viz.* that so much Blood as shall be taken from them will render the Quantity of it so much less than a State of Health requires.

§. 482. I grant that we do not know precisely how many Ounces of Blood may be in this, or that particular Body, though I think we may pretty nearly tell the Quantity, if we know the Weight of the Body, and allow a less Proportion in fat People than in lean of the same Weight.

§. 483. I grant that hale, sanguine Persons may lose some Ounces of Blood with little, or no Inconvenience.

§. 484.

§. 484. AND I grant, that in some Distempers, attended with some Symptoms, Blood may moderately be taken from the Patient once or twice, although there is no Excess in the Quantity of it.

§. 485. BUT the Point in Question is, Whether, as a general Rule, Bleeding, and repeated Bleeding, may be safe and necessary for those sick People, *who have too little Blood*, or no more than a State of Health requires; and especially when their Diseases may be cured without this Evacuation.

§. 486. THE Affirmative of these Questions ought to have been proved; which I have not found supported with Arguments by any Author; no, not by the Writer of the Letter to me, nor, indeed so much as expressly asserted by him.

§. 487. AND therefore, when I read in any medical Writer *Blood-letting* recommended in a general Way, I think myself obliged to understand his Precepts, as meant of Patients who have too much Blood, or not much less than their proper Quantity of it; unless he otherwise explains himself.

§. 488. THE Author of the Letter to me, does not seem clearly to distinguish between the different State of sick People, as to the Quantity of their Blood; although the Difference among them is very great, and requires different Rules for the Management of this Evacuation in the various Sorts of them.



§. 489. THE Substance of what this Author has said in Favour of bleeding the Sick, I apprehend may be comprised in the following Arguments, *viz.*

§. 490. Argument 1. THAT the *Rarefaction* of the Blood, in Persons under Fevers, who have no Excess in the Quantity of it, may distend the Vessels as much as a Plethora in others, and that bleeding the Sick conduces to lessen that Distention, to abate the Force of the Pulse, and to diminish the Heat of the Body, and consequently may contribute to remove the Fever.

§. 491. Reply 1. THE Point of febrile *Rarefaction* has been considered already in §. 253 to §. 258, foregoing.

§. 492. Reply 2. IT is granted, that repeated Bleedings will certainly render the sanguine Vessels less full, and abate their Distention, and the Force of the Pulse; but then it should be remembered,

§. 493. 1. THAT in the Sorts of Patients, of which we are speaking, there is no Excess in the Quantity of their Blood to need this Evacuation.

§. 494. 2. THAT the Thing wanted to secure their Recovery, is the *altering*, or removing the *febrific Quality* (which produces their Fever) and not the Diminution of the Quantity of their Blood.

§. 495. 3. THAT repeated Bleedings of such Patients, unavoidably will lessen the Secretion of the nervous Fluid, by diminishing the Quantity of that Matter in the Blood, which constitutes the Fluid of the Nerves, when secreted into them, and will relax the animal Vessels no less than abate the Distention of the sanguine Arteries and Veins; and thus will diminish their vital Strength, in Proportion to the Quantity of Blood taken from them: and hereby will render their Recovery more doubtful, and at least more slow.

§. 496. 4. THAT Bleeding these Sorts of Patients is needless; because their Diseases and the various Symptoms incident to them, may be happily cured without it; as I can, and do truly affirm from numberless Facts in the Course of my Practice; and in my Treatises on the Small-pox, and on Fevers I have faithfully given an Account of many of them.

§. 497. AND as to those Patients, who have *too little* Blood, or no more than a State of Health requires, I have in the tenth Chapter of my *Treatise on the Small-Pox*, shewed the following Particulars, *viz.*

§. 498. 1. THAT if a Patient in the *Small-pox* be blooded twice every Day, for three successive Days, and a Pound of Blood taken away each Time, yet these Evacuations cannot diminish the Quantity of the morbidic Particles, more than six Parts of an hundred. See *Treatise on the Small-pox*, Part I. §. 627.



§. 499. THE same may be said of all contagious Fevers; and indeed of every Sort of Fever, in which the *febrific* Particles are diffused in all the Fluids of the Body, and in the *Interstitia* of all the Vessels and Membranes, as in the Small-pox.

§. 500. THIS shews that *ninety-four* Parts in an hundred of the morbid Matter will remain in the Body after the Bleeding, and that the Diminution of its Quantity is a very Trifle, for promoteing the Recovery of the Sick.

§. 501. BUT as such plentiful Bleedings (of the Sorts of Patients under our Consideration) will greatly abate their Vigour, and diminish the Strength of their vital Organs, so no one can tell, how many, or how sad may be the ill Consequences of those needless Evacuations.

§. 502. II. As to the Sorts of Patients we are speaking of, I have shewed in that tenth Chapter, that the threatening *Symptoms* incident to Persons, in the *Small-pox*, are no Argument for taking Blood from them: The *Continuance* of the Fever after Eruption; the Access of the *secondary Fever*, Quinsy, Delirium, &c. These Symptoms I shewed are not sufficient Reasons to prove the Necessity of bleeding Patients, who have too little Blood, or no more than a State of Health requires, and that they often have been, and therefore may be cured without this Evacuation, *vid. ibid.* Chap. X. and also the Histories.

§. 503. AND this may be said of the threatening Symptoms of the other Kinds of Fevers, in those sorts of Patients, § 497. <sup>a</sup> <sup>b</sup>

§. 504. Argument 2. ANOTHER Argument used by this Author, is that of AUTHORITIES: The Opinions of *Hippocrates*, *Boerhaave*, and *Sydenham*, are insisted on.

§. 505. FOR, speaking of this Evacuation, he says. “ Have we not the AUTHORITY of the  
“ greatest Men in all Ages, from the Time of  
“ *Hippocrates* to this Day, . . . to support us in  
this Practice? p. 37.

§. 506. And (in p. 40, 41.) He says “ *Syden-*  
“ *ham*, and *Boerhaave*, in their Time, and all

<sup>a</sup> See *Lobb* on Fevers. Vol. II.

<sup>b</sup> Here I would observe, that the Effects of *Blood-letting* in Bodies which have too much of this Fluid, and in those which have too little, are very different, and deserve to be known by all medical Advisers (see §. 237. &c.)

And it may illustrate the Consequence of removing *febrile Rarefactions* of the Blood, by repeated Bleedings of Persons, who have no more than a State of Health requires, if we will consider a supposed Case. E. g.

Suppose it then to be necessary for some important Uses, that a *Vessel* should be kept full of Water to a certain Point, and not lower, and in a certain Degree of Heat; but by some adventitious excessive Heat, the Water is greatly rarified, and rises much above its proper Point.

In this Case if I draw off Part of this Water, and repeat the diminishing its Quantity, the Uses of it then, will so far be defeated: Because when the *Rarefaction* ceases, the Water is become so much less than it ought to be, and so much lower than the Point, to which it should rise, for answering the End of the Construction of this Machine.

But if I can by other means remove the *Rarefaction*, and the Excess of Heat, it seems to me, the most rational, and advisable to use them: Because then, after the *Rarefaction* ceases, the Quantity of the Fluid will be most nearly, what it should be.

“ other



“ other wise Writers, and Practitioners that I  
“ know of, at this Day, speak of an unlimited  
“ Quantity,” [*i. e.* of Blood to be taken away]  
“ to be determined only by the *Strength* of the  
“ Patient, and all the Circumstances of the  
“ Case taken together. p. 41.”

§. 507. Reply 1. WHAT has been said §. 272, 273. may be taken as an Answer to this Argument. I have a great Regard to the Judgment of learned Authors, though no implicate Faith in any Man; and when I read *Precepts*, or *Rules* of Practice, not supported by proper Reasons, and have weighty Objections against them, I conclude they are mistaken Advices, and hope to be excused for thinking them such,

§. 508. Reply 2. It is incumbent on those, who urge against me the Authorities of *Hippocrates*, *Sydenham*, and *Boerhaave*, and of all other wise Writers, I say it is incumbent on them to shew, that those excellent Authors intended to recommend Bleeding the Sick, and repeated Bleedings, (not only for those who have too much Blood at the beginning of their Sickness, but likewise) for those who have no more Blood than a State of Health requires, and for those, who have too little: And till this is done, there is no Reason to plead the Authority of those worthy Persons against my Opinion.

§. 509. FOR my own Part, I cannot allow myself to think that either *Hippocrates*, or *Sydenham*, or *Boerhaave*, or that all the other wise  
2 Writers,

Writer, made no Difference in the different Cases of the Sick, as to the Quantity of their Blood; it seems injurious to the Reputation of their Judgment to imagine, that they designed to recommend an *indiscriminate* Use of *Blood-letting*.

§. 510. BUT supposing that to be their Opinion, we cannot thence conclude it is true; unless it could first be proved that they were infallible; and especially, since there are strong, and clear Reasons which prove the Impropriety of this Evacuation, for those Patients of whom I am speaking.

§. 511. THIS Author having said, that, “*Sydenham* and *Boerhaave* speak of an *unlimited* Quantity;” (that is, of Blood to be taken away, he adds) “to be determined *only* by the *Strength* of the Patient, and all the Circumstances of the Case taken together.” p. 41.

§. 512. Reply 1. THAT the Circumstances of the Case of those two sorts of Patients. (*viz.* 1. those who have too little Blood, and 2. those who have no more than a State of Health requires) which shew when, and how much Blood may, and ought to be taken from them, should have been specified: Because these are the Persons I speak of; and because the not mentioning them leaves the Reader in the Dark, and is saying nothing.

§. 513. Reply 2. As to the *Strength* of Patients, that is of the two Sorts of them, mentioned, §. 512, it ought to be considered, 1. That, they who at the Time of their falling sick,



sick, have no more Blood than a State of Health requires, have likewise no more Strength than a State of Health requires.

§. 514. 2. THAT they who have *too little* Blood at the time of their being taken sick, have less Strength than a State of Health requires.

§. 515. 3. THAT all Patients, and more especially, these two sorts, (§. 513, 514.) under *Fevers*, find their Strength immediately, sensibly, and very fast decreasing: and therefore those Evacuations, which naturally, and unavoidably diminish their Strength, cannot rationally, as I apprehend, be thought proper Remedies. No, not in such Cases at least, as I am speaking of.

§. 516. SINCE most Sorts of Fevers are produced by, and depend on some *morbifick Quality* of the animal Fluids, it is obvious, if there are Medicines, which have proved effectual for removing those Qualities, without diminishing the Quantity of the Blood, and the Strength of the Patient, we may conclude that they are the most proper Remedies, for those two sorts of Patients.

§. 517. AND that there are such Medicines, I do again affirm, though this Author will not believe it; and I have given an Account of many of them, in my Books on the *Small-pox*, and on *Fevers*; and have shewed their Efficacy, by a faithful Narrative of proper Facts.

§. 518. Arg. 3. THERE is one Argument more pleaded against me, and that is *Experience*. This Author says, “ Have we not *our own Experience* to support us in this Practice?” p. 37.  
(that

(that is, of *Blood-letting*) “ It would be easy to  
 “ produce an hundred Instances, to *your one* of  
 “ Persons that have recovered from Fevers, by  
 “ the Help of Bleeding, where it had the prin-  
 “ cipal Share in the Cure. p. *ibid.*

§. 519. Reply 1. THAT in order to judge rightly of the Force of this Argument, we must still distinguish between the three different Sorts of Patients, *viz.* 1. Those who have too much Blood, and whose Fever very much depends on the Excess of its Quantity. And as to these, Bleeding is a most proper Remedy, and recommended by my first Principle.

§. 520. But Instances of such Patients, cured of Fevers by the Help of Bleeding, are not Facts to be alledged against my Opinion: because there is no Debate about taking away Blood from them.

§. 521. Persons healthy and in high Life, and all who feed heartily, and live sedentarily, and use little Exercise, generally have too much Blood; and I should advise Bleeding them in the Beginning of many Fevers, and other sudden and acute Distempers, if I was called to them in the Beginning of their Sickness.

§. 522. THIS sort of Patients commonly find sensible Relief, and real and lasting Advantage by an early Use of this Evacuation, if a moderate Quantity of Blood is taken away, and the Bleeding not too often repeated.

§. 523. BUT as to the two other Sorts of Patients, *viz.* Those who have *too little* Blood, and those who have no more than a State of Health



Health requires, the Question is, whether it is rational, necessary, and beneficial, or even safe to take Blood largely from them, and to repeat the Evacuation again and again; and the Inquiry now is, whether *Experience* affords any Argument for the Support of such Practice?

§. 524. IT must be observed. 1. That every Physician, pretty much employed, has the three Sorts of Patients, noted §. 519. 523.

§. 525. AND if this Author has had those several sorts of Patients, they ought to be distinguished, according to the Difference in the Quantity of their Blood.

§. 526. AND the only Facts of Persons recovered from Fevers, and finding Benefit by diminishing the Quantity of the Patients Blood must be taken from the second, and third Class of Patients, and not from the first of them.

§. 527. AND this Author should produce a number of these Facts, before he can reasonably expect a Regard to his Argument of Experience, even in his own Practice.

§. 528. AND he cannot rightly alledge any *Histories* from the Books of practical Writers, unless the Cases of the Patients are so related, as plainly to shew that the Patients had *too little* Blood; or no more than a State of Health required, and yet found Benefit by Bleeding.

§. 529. NEITHER can he properly alledge the Experience of any other Physician *living*, except he attended with that other Physician, on Patients of the second and third Class, and had the Opportunity of observing the Symp-

U

toms

toms of the sick antecedent to, and consequent on the Use of Phlebotomy: or had a number of *such* Cases delivered to him by the other Physician, who had distinguished his Patients into the three Classes.

§. 530. AND therefore, though Experience shews the Advantages of taking away Blood from those, who had too much, and were hale, Persons of a sanguine Constitution, and Persons who sanguify copiously, and speedily, and therefore could bear Bleeding without suffering by it, yet the Want of Instances of real Benefit from blood-letting in the two other Sorts of Patients, shews that Experience ought not to be pleaded for the Evacuation, as a Remedy to promote their Recovery.

§. 531. I think it is evident from what has been said, 1. That neither this Author's Argument from the Effects of Bleeding, when there is a *Rarefaction* of the Blood, nor 2<sup>dly</sup>. That of *Authorities*, nor 3<sup>dly</sup>. That of *Experience* has any Force to recommend the Use of bleeding Persons under Fevers, who have too little Blood, or no more than a State of Health requires.

### *Of Vomiting.*

§. 532. **I** Have given four Cautions about the Use of Vomiting Medicines, and each supported with a proper Reason.

§. 533. THIS Author has brought no Argument against any one of them, nor shewed the Impropriety of any one Reason I have given



for them ; but in a general Way represents the Use of this Evacuation, as a Matter of great Importance in the Practice of Physic.

§. 534. HE takes Notice of my Opinion expressed §. 72. where I say, *in some Cases* it (that is Vomiting) *has proved beneficial ; but I know by Experience, that the Advantages OBTAINED BY VOMITING may as effectually be obtained by more gentle Medicines without it*, and then adds ; “ This is soon said, but prove it, and *eris mihi magnus Apollo.*” p. 59.

§. 535. Reply 1. I grant that great Advantage, in some Cases, has been received by means of Vomiting Medicines: But as to some of these it does not hence follow, that they could not have been relieved, and freed from their Disorders by more gentle Remedies.

§. 536. THERE are indeed some Cases in which speedy Vomiting is very needful, *viz.* when Persons have taken some Poison into their Stomach, and when the Stomach is loaded with Aliments, too much in Quantity, or of a Quality not easy to be digested.

§. 537. VOMITING does not appear to me a Remedy that is frequently wanted : A general *indiscriminate* Use of it I think should be prevented by proper Restrictions: and those Cases so very particularly described in which it ought to be advised, that every Practitioner of Physic may be guarded against a wrong Use of it.

§. 538. I have heard it affirmed that the Stomach is foul, and therefore a Vomit is needful to cleanse it; and I have wondered how the

Notion of a *Foulness* of the Stomach entered into the Minds of Men, when no Parts of the Body are, or can commonly be kept cleaner than the Membrances of the *Oesophagus*, Stomach, and Intestines, by the Friction of the daily *Ingesta*, or Aliments received into the Stomach.

§. 539. THE Things we eat and drink rub against those Membranes, and conduce much to their Cleanliness: besides, the Humours excreted continually from the arterial Blood, and propelled (through the lymphatic Vessels and Glands, situated in all Parts of these Membranes) into their inclosed Cavities, do in the common Course of things remove what lies on their Orifices.

§. 560. AND as to the Operation of Vomiting Medicines, does it not invert the natural Motion of the Stomach, and *Duodenum*; and retard for a while, the peristaltic Motion of the lower Intestines, and occasion violent Agitations of most Parts of the Body, both Fluids, and Solids? and therefore is it not attended with Danger in Bodies of a weak Constitution, and a feeble Contexture of the Vessels, and especially if any of the *Vitura* have been long obstructed, or otherwise diseased?

§. 561. FOR these, and other Considerations mentioned by me in other Books, I must own, that it is a Remedy, which I do not frequently use, though I advise it in some Cases.

§. 562. Reply 2. THIS Author bids me prove that the Advantages obtained by Vomiting, may as effectually be obtained by more gentle



gentle Medicines without it: This is already proved by every History, and Case related in the Books published by me, in which the Patient had any Symptoms, which he thinks indicate the Use of Vomiting Medicines: and I may add, that I have found no Difficulty in relieving my Patients of those Disorders, for the Cure of which Vomiting is often advised: and therefore, as other Persons have the Liberty of acting according to their own Judgment, I hope to be excused in directing according to mine; and likewise for communicating my Sentiments of this violent Remedy, with the Reasons of them.

§. 563. THE Substance of what this Author says in favour of Vomiting, I think is comprehended in the two following Remarks, *viz.*

§. 564. Remark 1. SPEAKING of this Evacuation, he says, “ We have the strongest AUTHORITIES against you . . . . We have *Hippocrates* on our Side, and others of the wisest Antients; we have *Sydenham* and *Boerhaave*, and I think all other good Authors, and all wise Practitioners at this day.” p. 59, 60.

§. 565. Reply 1. THIS Author should have shewed, that *Hippocrates*, and others of the wisest Antients, and that *Sydenham* and *Boerhaave*, and all other good Authors, and all wise Practitioners at this Day, recommend the prescribing Vomiting Medicines in those Cases, wherein my Cautions represent it as improper. And till this is done, the Plea of Authorities is intirely groundless, and has no manner of Weight,



Weight, or Significancy, in our present Debate.

§. 566. Reply 2. IF he could have proved that such was their Opinion, yet that Opinion could not have the Force of an Argument, unless he could likewise prove that they supported it by convincing Reasons.

§. 567. THIS Author's other Argument is *Experience*, in pag. 60. where he says,

§. 568. Remark 2. " IF we do not know  
" certainly, by *manifold Experience*, the good  
" Effects of Vomits, in many Disorders of the  
" Stomach and Bowels, surely we know no-  
" thing of Physic. How often have we seen  
" very great and speedy Effects from the Ope-  
" ration of a Vomit?"

§. 569. Reply 1. THE only Experience proper to be alledged as an Argument against my *Cautions* are Instances of good Effects produced by Vomiting in those Cases, wherein my *Cautions* represent it as improper. The Advantages which the Sick in other Cases receive by it, are nothing to the Purpose.

§. 570. Reply 2. ALTHO' the Advantages which many Patients have received in other Cases, prove that this Remedy is safe, and beneficial in such Cases; yet they do not prove that it is necessary, except in the Cases mentioned, §. 536. because there are other Medicines more gentle in their Operation, and yet effectual to the same Intention: and in confirmation of this, I need only mention the Histories, and Cases referred to in §. 562.

IT



§. 571. IT will be sufficient to add on the Subject of Vomiting, that this Author has not spoken to any one of my Cautions about it, nor shewed the Impropriety of any one of the Reasons assigned for them: so that they still remain as they were.

*Of Purging.*

§. 572. **T**HIS Author, as to Purging Medicines, takes Notice, 1. of my third Principle, (§. 41.) in which it is asserted, That in Diseases, when the Quantity of the Lymph does not exceed the Standard of Health, or is not greater than it ought to be, *Evacuations by Vomiting, or Purging or Sweating* ought not to be made.

§. 573. HE then immediately refers to my second Caution, (§. 86.) which is, *not to prescribe a Purge in any Diseases, under which the Blood is too spissid, that is, has too small a Proportion of Serum, or has a viscid, or a glutinous Quality.*

§. 574. BUT he says not one Word to shew the Impropriety either of the Principle, or the Caution; nor considered the Reasons assigned in support of them.

§. 575. NAY, instead hereof, without distinguishing different Cases, without giving any general Rules, or Cautions about prescribing Purging Medicines, though very much wanted, and without forming so much as one Argument against any of my Cautions, he presently refers to

§. 577.

§. 577. in my Book on painful Distempers, in which I deliver my Opinion, that Purging is improper, and will be hurtful in those *painful Distempers*, which have *viscid* Humours for their Cause.

§. 576. I own that such is my Opinion, and that I neither bleed, nor purge Persons under the *Rheumatism*, and yet happily succeed in the Cure of it.

§. 577. I may add, that I do not purge Patients in a *Quinsey*, and yet find no Difficulty to prevent their being suffocated.

§. 578. THIS Author, destitute of Arguments from Reason, insists on his favourite Topick of AUTHORITIES, saying (p. 64.) And for this Practice “too, [that is of *Purging*] we “have *Authority* sufficient. We have *Hippo-* “*crates* on our side here also . . . . . We have “*Sydenham* and *Boerhaave*, and all wise Men “with us,” that I know of.

§. 579. Reply 1. THAT my Opinion may not be misunderstood, or misrepresented, I desire it may be remembered, that the *Purging* which I disapprove, and against which my Cautions are intended, is the giving purgative Medicines in those Doses, which will so much increase the Number of the Stools, as to diminish the Discharges by insensible Perspiration, and hinder, or abate the Excretion of morbid, and superfluous Humours from the Blood to, and through the Superficies of the Body.

§. 580. IT is the prescribing Purging Medicines in Doses, which, by the Revulsion consequent



sequent thereupon, will produce a Return of morbidic Particles into the Blood, from the exterior Superficies of the Body, (§. 83.)

§. 581. IT is such a Purging, as will render the Quantity of the *Serum*, when too little, still less, and a *viscid* Blood, still more viscid; (§. 86.) and it is the prescribing such active Purges, when there is no Occasion for them, (§. 89.) These are the Things, which I disapprove; and not the giving such minute Doses of gentle Purgatives, as will not lessen the Discharges by insensible Perspiration, nor retard or hinder the Eruption of Pustules, in Fevers where the Production of them on the Superficies of the Body, evidently tends to the Recovery of the Patient. See §. 278, to §. 289, foregoing, and painful Distempers, §. 576.

§. 582. Reply 2. THE Authority of *Hippocrates*, of *Sydenham*, of *Boerhaave*, and of all wise Men ought not to be mentioned, and cannot with any shew of Reason, be urged as an Argument against my Opinion and Cautions, till it has been proved, that those Authors do plainly recommend *Purging* in those very Cases, wherein my *Cautions* represent it as improper. And he should likewise shew, that *all wise Men* have the same Sentiments.

§. 583. BUT this Author adds, “ nay, we  
“ have even *your own Authority* for it in one  
“ Place, in the strongest Terms; where you  
“ prescribe a Purge, in the Beginning of a Fever,  
“ at least as freely, and with as little Limita-  
X “ tion,

“tion, as I think most Physicians would do,”  
p. 64.

§. 584. Reply. Most Readers I apprehend will think that this Author refers to some *History*, in which I had prescribed for a Patient, under a Fever, such a strong Purge as my Principles and Cautions disallow.

§. 585. BUT they who shall read the Section<sup>a</sup> referred to, will soon be satisfied, that there is no History of my prescribing for any Patient, but shewing in Theory, that I apprehended some gentle Purgatives may properly, and beneficially be given to some Patients in the *febrile* Period of the Small-pox. But what sort of Purging is it that I there recommended? Why! only that which will not lessen the Discharges by *insensible* Perspiration; nor incommode the Eruption of the Pustules. See Treat. on the Small-pox, Part I. §. 120. 121. 123.

§. 586. HENCE I think it plainly appears, that his urging my own Authority has no Foundation; and that he is not sufficiently careful to give a right Representation of Things.

### *Of Salivation.*

§. 587. **T**HIS Author, having delivered his Sentiments of Purging, addresses himself to me in the following Manner, *viz.*

§. 588. “THERE is another Evacuation, which I find likewise, you are not a Friend

<sup>a</sup> Treatise on the Small-pox, Part I. §. 120. 121.



“ to, *viz.* a SALIVATION. You seem to think  
“ that all *venereal* Diseases, may be cured with  
“ other Alterants without it. Do but make  
“ this appear, and you may have full Employ-  
“ ment, and a very profitable one too, by this  
“ one Branch of Business in this City. For  
“ who is there, that labours under this dreadful  
“ Distemper, that would not be glad to avoid  
“ the Trouble and Fatigue, the Pain and Hazard  
“ of so tedious, and loathsome an Operation?”  
p. 65. 66.

§. 589. Reply. I acknowledge it is my Opinion that all *venereal* Diseases, all *rheumatic* Pains, and every other *chronical* Distemper, depending *only* on some *morbid Quality*, may be cured without *Salivation*, without *Bleeding*, and without *Purging*, if there is no Excess in the animal Fluids; and in all my Practice, I never put any one Patient under a Salivation, though I have had many under the *venereal* Distemper, who recovered without it.

§. 590. As for the *venereal* Disease, whatever different *Species* there may be of it, and whatever variety of Degrees there may be in those several *Species*, yet, in general it may be affirmed that this most loathsome Disease is *Contagious*, or propagated by Infection.

§. 591. AND the *infectious* Particles, how minute soever they are, they are Particles of solid Matter, and have a certain Figure, Modification, or Texture, though we cannot describe it.

§. 592. THEY are Particles *sui Generis*, of their own determinate, and peculiar Kind, though we do not understand the *Modus*, by which they come to have their Figure and Texture.

§. 593. WHEN these venereal Particles are transmitted into an healthy Body, and take Effect, they produce a Distemper of the same *Species* with that of the Infection; though in different Bodies, the Disease may be of different Degrees.

§. 594. As the *variolous* Particles transmitted into different healthy Bodies, and taking Effect, do produce a Distemper of the same *Species*, viz. that we call the *Small-pox*, though in the different Persons infected, the Disease may be in very different Degrees, and attended with a different Combination of Symptoms.

§. 595. So the venereal Particles transmitted into the Blood of a Person before in Health, do by means of the Motion of the circulating Blood, become diffused in it, and assimilate Parts of it into their own Nature, and continue doing so, till by some Remedies their Nature is altered.

§. 596. THUS the venereal Infection introduces a *morbid Quality* into the Blood, which is thence communicated to the other Fluids, and likewise to the Solids.

§. 597. AND although the venereal Particles are Things invisible, yet from their manifest Effects, from the obvious Symptoms of the Disease,



Disease, we certainly know, that they are of a *corroding* Nature.

§. 598. THIS evidently appears by the Production of those *Ulcers*, from which the Humour flows, which we call a *Gonorrhæa*, and likewise from the *Rotteness* of the Bones, sometimes consequent to the long Subsistence of this Distemper without a Cure.

§. 599. IT may justly be concluded from what has been said, that the Quality of the Blood in venereal Diseases is of an *acrimonious* and *corroding* Kind.

§. 600. IT is also evident, that the proper Remedies for curing these Distempers, are those *alterative* Medicines, which in Experience have been found effectual for freeing the animal Fluids from the *venereal* Quality.

§. 601. EVACUATION by *Bleeding* such Patients appears to me needless and improper, if there is no Excess in the Quantity of their *Blood*.

§. 602. AND strong *Purging* I think as needless, and improper, because *Alterants*, and not *Evacuants* are the Remedies wanted.

§. 603. IT may be granted, that brisk, *mercurial* Purges have been of Service to some robust Bodies; but not as Cathartics: No, but by Virtue of the *alterative* Quality of the mercurial Ingredier<sup>t</sup>s.

§. 604. THAT many have been cured by *Salivation* I do not question: But let me observe, that the Remedy used to produce and continue it, is an *Alterative* one. The spitting,  
pro-

produced by it, is only an Effect of the Alteration made in the Quality of the animal Fluids by the *Mercury* used to obtain it.

§. 605. BUT on the Account of the Fatigue, and many troublesome, and unavoidable, and sometimes dangerous Symptoms, incident to a Course of Salivation, it certainly is the most prudent, and the kindest Way of treating Patients under this, and every other chronical Distemper, to prescribe for them only gentle *Alterants*, if such may be effectual for their Cure.

§. 606. I know, that there are such *alterative* Medicines; and have found them effectual in some chronical Cases after a Salivation has failed: and any other Person may obtain the same Knowledge, if they will use the same Means for it, which I have done.

§. 607. AND I do not know any Disease produced by, and depending *only* on a morbid Quality of the Blood, which cannot be cured by suitable *Alterants* without a Salivation.

### *Of Blistering.*

§. 608. **I**N Page 66. This Author says, “ the last Evacuation I shall take Notice of at present, is that made by *Blisters*.”

§. 609. I have given (§. 107. &c.) three Cautions about the Application of them, and his Remarks are made on the Third, *viz.*

§. 610. NOT to prescribe the Application of *Blisters* to a Woman when she has her *Menses* flowing, except the Flux is too great, §. 111. The Sub-



Substance of his Objections to this Caution, and what he says of Mr. *Bellinger*, are I think sufficiently considered, §. 291, to §. 303, foregoing.

§. 611. THERE is one Thing requires my Notice before I leave this Subject, *viz.* his Representation of that Caution, and of the Practice I recommend. He says, “ your Caution is Universal, NEVER to apply Blisters while the *Menses* are flowing, let there be ever so much Necessity for them on other Accounts; except the Flux is too great: and then ALWAYS to use them, whatever the Cause be, or whatever other Circumstances belong to the Case.” p. 68.

§. 612. Reply 1. A general Caution may be true, as a general Caution; and also very important; though there is a Possibility that some Cases may occur, as just Exceptions to it; and when such Cases do occur, they ought to be noted as proper Exceptions. And if this Author shall produce such Cases, I will acknowledge them as Exceptions to my Cautions.

§. 613. BUT his saying *never* to apply Blisters while the *Menses* are flowing, *let there be ever so much Necessity for them on other Accounts*, are his own Words not mine, and do not express my Sentiments, but are a Misrepresentation of my Opinion; for let him produce a Case, wherein it is manifestly necessary, to apply Blisters to a Woman while her *Menses* are flowing, and he will have my Approbation of it.

§. 614. Reply 2. His saying and then *always* to use them, [that is, to Women when the Flux

is too great] whatever the Cause be, or whatever other Circumstances belong to the Case, is an Assertion intirely groundless: It is what I have no where affirmed, or recommended; and so far from practising it always, that I never once have advised it, see 93, 294, foregoing: and I must add, that it will plainly appear to be a false Representation to those who shall compare his Words with the Words of my Caution.

§. 615. THIS Author in the *Title* of his Letter, proposed *Remarks* upon some of my *peculiar* Notions about *Bleeding* and *Purging*, &c. I have now considered those Things which he has insisted on as Arguments for these Evacuations, and likewise for *Vomiting*, and *Blistering*, so far as they seem Objections to my Principles and Cautions.

§. 616. As to my first Pamphlet, I observe that this Author has made no Objection to my Account of the Causes of Diseases; nor to that of the proper Means of curing them, nor expressly to any of the *Principles*, nor to my Cautions about endeavouring to increase the Quantity of the Urine, or to produce Sweating.

§. 617. Neither has he objected to my Account of Fevers; nor of curing them, and the Small-pox, without Bleeding those Patients, who have not too much Blood.

§. 618. I may add that he has made no *Remarks* on what I delivered about *Bleeding* in the *Plague*, or concerning necessary *Medical Knowledge*; therefore it is very little in that small Pamphlet, indeed, of which he has taken any Notice.

§. 619.



§. 619. HE speaks of my *peculiar* Notions about *Bleeding* and *Purging*, &c.

§. 620. AND what are these *peculiar* Notions which he is so very much offended with? I have again and again declared, in very plain Terms, without any Ambiguity my Sentiments of these Evacuations: And they are easy to be understood, and judged of, whether they are reasonable, and right, not only by the Learned of the Faculty, but by all Men of common Sense. There is no Mystery in the Notions I have published about these two Remedies. (§. 619.)

§. 621. AND that I may not be misunderstood, or misrepresented, I shall once more give a brief Account of my Opinions about them, and

§. 622. 1. As to *Bleeding*, my Sentiments are these, *viz.* 1. That Blood should be taken from those Patients, who have too much of that Fluid.

§. 623. 2. THAT hale robust Bodies, though they have no Excess in the Quantity of their Blood, may lose some Ounces of it without any sensible Inconvenience.

§. 624. 3. THAT in Patients, who have not too much Blood, under some Fevers, as in the *Pleurisy*, Bleeding may be needful, on Account of the extreme Pain.

§. 625. BUT it cannot hence be concluded, that Bleeding ought to be advised in all Fevers, and when no such urgent Symptom occurs to require it.

§. 626. 4. I apprehend that in Patients, (who have *too little* Blood) under Fevers, or other Diseases, produced by, and depending *only* on some *morbid Quality* of the Blood, lessening the Quantity of it, is not the thing wanted to promote their Recovery, but those Medicines, which may effectually remove the morbid Quality.

§. 627. AND it appears to me, that in these Patients (§. 626.) the Evacuation, and frequent Repetitions of it, is contrary to the vital Indication, which is to maintain the *Vis Vitæ*, to keep up the vital Strength as near to the Standard of Health as we can.

§. 628. I think that a Fever, (even in the first Days of it) renders the vital Strength much less than in a Time of Health; and that the Patient's Strength is daily growing less, during the Progress of the Disease; and that the Bleeding such Patients, renders their *too little* Strength still less, and their Recovery more doubtful and difficult.

§. 629. AND for my own Part, I have not found any Occasion for lessening the Quantity of the Blood in such Patients; but have a pleasant Series of Successes, in prescribing *alterative* Medicines without it.

§. 630. THUS I have in short declared again my Opinion about *Bleeding*: And I do not know any peculiar Notion in what I have said.

§. 631. IF this Author would prove my *Cautions* about Bleeding to be false, he should prove those *Propositions* to be true, which are the Reverse of them. *E. g.*

§. 632.



§. 632. 1. Proposition, THAT it is rational and right, to order Blood to be taken from the Sick, when the *Revulsion* produced by this Evacuation may occasion a Return of morbidic Humours, or Particles into the Blood: notwithstanding, that the morbid Matter drawn back into the Blood by the *Revulsion* may either increase the Disease, or produce some other.

§. 633. 2. Prop. THAT it is rational, and needful to Bleed Persons, whose Fibres and Vessels are lax, and their Flesh loose, and flabby; (which State of the Solids is Morbid:) though the taking Blood from them will increase that morbid State of the Vessels.

§. 634. 3. Prop. THAT it is rational, and requisite to take Blood from *fat* People without any very urgent Necessity: although their Blood abounds more with oily Particles, than that of lean Persons, and their Vessels are more lax: and though in *fat* Bodies, there needs greater Force in the Action of the Heart, than in such as are *lean*, to propell the Blood thro' the Extremities of the Arteries into the Veins; and tho' Weight for Weight, or in Persons of equal Weight; there is less Blood in the Fat, than in the Lean.

§. 635. 4. Prop. THAT it is rational, and necessary to take away Blood from Patients, who find their Strength less than usual: tho' it will increase the Deficiency in their Strength.

§. 636. 5. Prop. THAT it is rational, to order Blood to be taken away a second Time, when in Consequence of the first Bleeding, the Pulse becomes *weaker* than in the Time of Health;

though that Abatement of the Strength of the Pulse, shews that the vital Strength has been diminished by the Evacuation, and rendered less than in a Time of Health, that is, made less than it ought to be.

§. 637. 6 Prop. THAT it is rational to order Blood to be taken away a second Time, when in Consequence of the first, the Pulse becomes *quicker* than in Time of Health: though that augmented Celerity of the Pulse shews, that the first Bleeding has occasioned an obstructed, or a difficult passing of the Blood through many of the minute sanguine Arteries, and thereby a quicker Motion of it through the larger; and likewise some Degree of Viscidity.

§. 638. 7. Prop. THAT it is rational to prescribe Bleeding a second Time, when in Consequence of the first, the Body becomes *too cool*; that is, cooler than in the Time of Health; though that Abatement of the vital Heat shews, that the Quantity of the Blood, and its red Globules has by the Evacuation been rendered less than it ought to be.

§. 639. 8. Prop. THAT it is rational to order Persons to be blooded, whose Blood is *watery*, or has too small a Proportion of red Globules: as in Dropsies, and in leucophlegmatic Habits of Body: though the Bleeding will increase the Deficiency of the red Globules, and of the Patient's Strength, and render his Case worse, and greatly increase his Danger.

§. 640. 9. Prop. THAT it is rational to take Blood from Persons, who are habitually *chilly*: though their Chilliness shews that the Quantity  
of



of their Blood is too little, : and unless these nine Propositions can be proved true, my nine Cautions about taking away Blood remain in Force.

§. 641. THE Continuance of Health and Recovery from Sicknefs, do very much depend on the State of the *vital Motions*; and the State of these Motions is evidently discovered by the Pulsations of the Arteries.

§. 642. THIS is the Occasion, and Reason of that universal Practice of *feeling* the Pulse of the Sick,

§. 643. IT certainly is a principal Part of my Business as a Physician, when the vital Motions deviate from their healthful State, to endeavour the Recovery of them to it: and therefore I feel the Pulse of my Patient, which will plainly inform me, what I ought to do for him: and that if the Pulsations of the Artery are *too strong*, I must direct such Remedies as may render them weaker, or if they are *too weak*, then to prescribe such Medicines as may increase their Strength: or if they are *too quick*, then such as will render them slower; or if *too slow*, then those which may bring them to be quicker; or if they are irregular, and *unequal* either in Time or Force, then to direct such Medicines, as may remove the Cause of their Inequality.

§. 644. BUT it is a RULE to me never to direct any thing, which may render a too strong Pulse still stronger; or a too weak Pulse still weaker; or a Pulse too slow, still slower; or a  
Pulse

Pulse too quick, still quicker; or an unequal Pulse, still more unequal.

§. 645. I hope that impartial Persons, who read the foregoing Sections, will not think any of my Opinions about taking Blood from Persons under Sickness ought to be thought *peculiar*.

§. 646. II. As to *Purging*, I desire it may be remembered, that by this Term, I mean the giving purgative Medicines in such Doses, as will increase the Number and Quantity of the Stools to that Degree, which will lessen the Quantity of the lymphatic Fluid, and make a *Revulsion* from the Head, and Limbs, and the whole exterior Superficies of the Body.

§. 647. AND this sort of Purging is sometimes wanted; and is an important Remedy, in divers Distempers, in which the prescribing purgative Medicines in such minute Doses, as can produce no such Effects, is intirely insignificant.

§. 648. HAVING thus again explained my Notion of Purging, I must say that my *Cautions* about it appear as strong, and as important as ever: and this Author should have specified which of my *Cautions* contain a *peculiar* Notion of this Evacuation: or if he thinks all three to be erroneous, he should have proved those Proposition to be right, which are the Reverse of them. *E. g.*

§. 649. I. Prop. THAT it is rational to advise a *Purging* Medicine in any Distemper, whether acute, or chronical, wherein a *Revulsion* from the



the exterior *Superficies* of the Body, may produce a Return of *morbific* Particles into the Blood; and therefore to advise it in contagious Diseases, and in *eruptive* Fevers, while the Eruption subsists; and likewise in *cutaneous* Distempers: although the *Revulsion* made by Purging, will draw back into the Blood many *morbific* Particles, which had been excreted from it.

§. 650. 2. Prop. THAT it is rational, to prescribe a Purge in any Diseases, in which the Blood is too spissid, that is, has too small a Proportion of Serum, or a *viscid*, or glutinous Quality; though the Purging will increase the morbid Quality.

§. 651. 3. Prop. THAT it is rational to prescribe Purging Medicines in the Beginning of Fevers, or before their Declination: notwithstanding that these Diseases are produced by some morbid Quality, and that *alterative* Medicines are the proper Remedies.

§. 652. IT seems to me that the manifest Absurdity of those Propositions, which are the Reverse of my Cautions, may convince all impartial Persons of their Truth.

§. 653. BUT if this Author thinks my Medical Principles and Cautions dangerous, or groundless, surely he should have given to the Public a Set of *Principles* and *Cautions* relating to the Use of the evacuating Remedies, more rational, and more useful than mine: And till such are produced by him, or some other Author, it seems reasonable to hope, that those I have recommended will be thought worthy of  
Regard.

Regard. For my own Part, I cannot but think that a due Observance of them, will be a happy Means of saving Multitudes of Lives in every Age, and in every Country, where Medical Advisers shall direct for their Patients according to them.

*Remarks on Lobb's Book of the Small-pox considered.*

§. 654. **M**Y Book on the *Small-pox* consists of two Parts: In the first Part are ten Chapters; the first eight contain my Treatise on this Distemper.

§. 655. THERE is added to this Treatise the *ninth* Chapter, containing a Dissertation on the *Probability* of curing the *Small-pox* in the *febrile* State; so as to prevent the Eruption of Pustules, and other After-Periods.

§. 656. HEREUNTO is added another Chapter, containing Remarks on the Opinion of various Authors, both Ancient and Modern, about the Management of Patients under this Disease; and especially as to the *Bleeding* them.

§. 657. THE second Part contains Histories, in which this Distemper, and its various Symptoms are exemplified, and practical *Aphorisms* deduced from them.

§. 658. The Author of the Letter to me has made no Objection to the first eight Chapters, which contain the whole of my Treatise; except a Remark on §. 120. and 121. (See Letter p. 64.) which has been considered already in §. 583, &c. foregoing.

§. 659.



§. 659. AND except a Remark (in p. 28.) on §. 107; where I thus express myself, *viz.* “ If there is no sanguine *Plethora*, I think it best to omit *Bleeding*, 1. Because then it will be a needless Evacuation, as a too great *Rarefaction* of the Blood, from an Excess of the Fever; and likewise any other threatening Symptom, may happily and more safely be removed without it. 2. Because the Effect of this Evacuation (*viz.* *Revulsion*) is contrary to, and inconsistent with the Endeavour of Nature to expel the *morbid* Particles to the *exterior Superficies* of the Body.

§. 660. Remark. THIS Author hereupon says, (p. 28.) “ These indeed are fine Speeches, and may perhaps appear to some, to contain a plausible Theory; but let them first be made out to correspond with Facts, and evident Experience.”

§. 661. Reply 1. IF my Histories, contained in the second part of this Book, are true Histories, then the fine Speeches, he speaks of, are clearly made out to correspond with Facts, and evident Experience: And that they are true Histories, I do solemnly testify to the World; and I can likewise produce a Multitude of other Facts which prove the same Truth, *viz.* that the *Rarefactions* of the Blood, and the morbid Symptoms attending them, have been, and may be cured without Bleeding Persons who have *too little* Blood, or no more than a State of Health requires.

§. 662. Reply 2. THIS Author has not so much as mentioned the second Reason, but left it to remain as it was.

§. 663. HE adds, “ they (*i. e.* the fine “ Speeches) seem to be founded on a Notion, “ that there is a precise Quantity of Blood ne- “ cessary to every Person.” (*ibid.*)

§. 664. Reply. THIS is a great Mistake; for they are founded on the Experience, that the *Rarefactions* of the Blood, and the Symptoms in Fevers, have been removed, and the Sick recovered by *alterative* Medicines without Bleeding.

§. 665. IN p. 34, he refers to those Sections of my Treatise (*viz.* §. 109. 110.) in which I shew when we cannot conclude there is an Excess in the Quantity of Blood in a sick Person; and where I specify the concurrent Circumstances, which may lead us to think the Patient has too much Blood. But he has not proved that my Sentiments there expressed, are mistaken or groundless.

§. 665. WHAT he says about Bleeding in p. 34, has been considered already.

§. 666. HAVING thus taken Notice of his Remarks, on the first eight Chapters of my Book, I may observe that he employs about ten Pages of his Pamphlet on the ninth Chapter, *viz.* from p. 12. to p. 21. inclusive.

§. 667. A Physician of great Learning in Conversation with me, mentioned Dr. *Boerhaave's* Notion of the Probability of curing the Small-pox in the *febrile* State, and desired me, (as I was about publishing a Book on that Distemper) to consider that Notion, and commu-  
nicate



nicate my Thoughts of it: This led me into the Study of that Subject, and the Results of it are given in this Chapter.

§. 668. IN it I have done three Things, *viz.*

1. Considered the productive Cause of the Small-pox.

2. Shewn the *Probability* of curing it in the febrile State.

3. Proposed Medicines, and a Method by which such Cures probably may be accomplished.

§. 669. THIS Author begins his Animadversions on this Chapter thus, *viz.* "To this same  
 " *strong* Faith of your's, I must also ascribe  
 " another of your favourite Schemes, *viz.* that  
 " of *curing the Small-pox without its coming to*  
 " *Eruption . . . .* And a fine Scheme indeed it  
 " would be, if it could be brought to bear. I ap-  
 " peal to all Men of Sense, that are not preju-  
 " diced in the Cause, and are proper Judges of  
 " Diseases, and of the Nature and Operation of  
 " Medicines, whether you have given *any sort*  
 " of Proof, even of the *Probability* of pre-  
 " venting the Infection from taking Place."  
 p. 12.

§. 670. Reply 1. THIS Author has said nothing to the first Thing (§. 668.) *viz.* my Account of the Cause of this Distemper; nor mentioned the second, *viz.* my Reasons, shewing the *Probability* of curing the Small-pox in the *febrile* State, which he ought to have done.

§. 671. BUT instead hereof he makes his Appeal to all Men of Sense, whether I had

given any sort of Proof, even of the *Probability* of preventing the Infection from taking Place: and as he refers my Arguments to the Judgment of all Men of Sense, without telling his Readers what they are, I do likewise appeal to those who have, and shall read them, to judge whether I have not given *some* sort of Proof of the Thing that was to be proved.

§. 672. BUT leaving the two first Parts of that ninth Chapter to stand as they were, he proceeds to examine some of the Medicines proposed to be used for the Accomplishment of the Cure.

§. 673. THE first and chief Article he takes Notice of, and expatiates upon, is the *Æthiops Mineral*<sup>a</sup>, concerning which he gives himself the Pleasure of making various bantering Remarks.

§. 674. BUT his *Banters* and *Ridicules* are grounded on a Notion of his own; a Notion which has no Foundation: For his Expressions plainly import Apprehensions in his Mind, that I have asserted positively, that the Small-pox may certainly be cured in the febrile State, and that by *Æthiops Mineral*.

§. 675. AND if this was true, “ then (says “ this Author) all the World would have joined “ with *Boerhaave*, in his Compliment to you.” p. 16.

§. 676. Reply 1. IN my Researches on this Subject, two Things occurred to my Thoughts, *viz.* 1. Reasons which convince me, that such a

<sup>a</sup> Letter p. 12.



Cure of the Small-pox is possible: and not only so, but that there is a *Probability* of finding out Medicines, and a Method of Management, by which such Cures may be accomplished.

§. 677. 2. Some Medicines, and a Method of Managing the Sick, in the Use of which I apprehended there is a *Probability* of curing the Small-pox in the *febrile* State. See my Book on the Small Pox, Part I. §. 572. 573.

§. 678. AND the Histories subjoined, are only Narratives of Facts, *not to prove a Certainty* of such Cures, but, to shew a *Probability* of finding out Medicines, which may be effectual: Whether they, and what else I have said on these Points, are any Evidence of such a *Probability*, is left to the Judgment of those who have, and who shall read that Chapter: and that those Histories were brought as Evidences *only* of a *Probability* of finding out Remedies by which such Cures may be effected, is evident from p. 163. §. 599.

§. 679. Reply 2. THAT supposing there is no *Probability* of curing this Distemper in the *febrile* State, and that my Notion is groundless, yet no one can suffer by it; I have only laboured in vain, and there is no Reason for any one to be offended with my Endeavouring to serve Mankind.

§. 680. Reply 3. THIS Author has misrepresented the Remedies proposed for accomplishing such Cures; because *Æthiops Mineral* was *only one* Ingredient, and not the whole of the Medicines directed. It was only one Part  
of

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of the Medicines used in the several Histories related, and in the Method of managing Patients in the *febrile* State, though I reckon it one principal Ingredient.

§. 681. I have tried many Experiments with *Æthiops Mineral*, and know that many Effects cannot be produced by it when given *per se*, which are obtainable, when judiciously joined with some other proper Ingredient: but it does not appear from what this Author has said, that he thoroughly understands the Nature and various Uses of *Æthiops Mineral*.

§. 682. THIS Author says, “how comes it  
“to pass, that we have no Instances of your  
“further Progress in this Practice (I suppose  
“he means the Practice of trying to cure the  
“*Small-pox* in the *febrile* State) for above  
“twenty Years past.” p. 17.

§. 683. Reply. WHEN any Opportunity occurs, I prescribe according to the Manner I have proposed, and with Success; but it is seldom I have been called to a variolous Patient, till after the Eruption, and often after several Days of its Appearance, which excludes Trials of the Method.

§. 684. THIS Author criticizes on a few Things, I have recommended as Remedies against some Symptoms, if they should happen to Patients, under a Method for being cured in the *febrile* State: but as such Methods of Cure are not like to come into Practice, I shall not trouble my Reader with taking Notice of them. Thus I have considered his Remarks on the ninth Chapter of my Book.

§. 685.



§. 685. IN the tenth, and last Chapter, I shewed the Impropriety, and Hazard of *Bleeding* Persons in the Small-pox, who have *no Excess* in the Quantity of their Blood, and answered the Arguments, both of the Antients and Moderns used in Favour of it: but this Author has said nothing in support of those Arguments, nor in Opposition to my Sentiments therein delivered. Therefore this Chapter stands as it was, unmolested by him.

§. 686. THE second Part of this Book remains much as it was, except this Author's Remarks on my Manner of writing Histories, which I shall consider in a proper Place.

§. 687. AND except, that he disapproves my advising *Blisters* in Hist. 39. 41. In p. 70. he says "you prescribe them (that is Blisters) freely in the Bleeding sort of Small-pox." referring to the mentioned Histories; and in the same Page adds, "As to Blisters, they appear to me to be directly hurtful."

§. 688. IN Answer to this Remark I observe, 1. That he has given no Reason for his Opinion. 2. That since Blisters are proper in Cases where the Pulse is too weak, the vital Heat too little, and the Vessels lax, as in Hist, 39. 41. the Application of them to those Patients under those Symptoms was very proper; and the more so, as their Effects, if they operate, are speedy; and therefore the more needful, when there can be but a few Hours for the Trial of any Remedies.

§. 689. IF it shall be objected that when the Texture of the Blood is broken, the Particles of the *Cantharides*, which pass into it, may increase the Dissolution of it.

§. 690. IT may be answered, 1. That if it be the Nature of *Cantharides* to dissolve the Blood, the Application of Blisters made with them ought never to be advised; because, (on the Account of that Quality) they cannot be safe.

§. 691. 2. THAT no Proof has hitherto been given of such a dissolvent Quality in the *Cantharides*; the learned and ingenious Dr. *Pringle*, (who has much obliged the World by his curious Experiments) did not find by his Examinations, that *Cantharides* hastened *Putrefaction*. See Experiment XXII. p. 390.

§. 692. 3. THAT supposing such a Quality in these Insects, and that the Application of them will produce a Dissolution of the Texture of the Blood, in Cases where it is the only Remedy used, yet it cannot be hence inferred, that such will be the Effect, when those Medicines are at that same Time given inwardly, which may stop the *Putrefaction* of the Blood, and alter the Quality of any dissolvent Particles mixed with it.

§. 693. 4. THAT although the Application of Blisters was ineffectual in the Cases referred to, yet it was evidently useful to other variolous Patients. See Hist. 10. §. 74. 75. &c. Hist. 16. §. 160. Hist. 25, §. 340.



§. 694. 5. THAT some Medicines, notwithstanding their being of a very caustic Nature, yet when sufficiently diluted, and in moderate Doses, may be given not only with Safety, but to the great Advantage of the Patient, in Cases where such Remedies are wanted: and for an Instance of this I need only to mention the *Oleum Vitrioli*.

§. 695. I desire my Reader will take Notice of the following Particulars, *viz.*

1. THAT my advising the Application of Blisters, to the Patients whose Cases are related Hist. 39. 41. corresponded to a general and rational Rule of Practice, *viz.* to prescribe them when they are wanted as a Remedy, against the Laxity of the Vessels, the Weakness of the Pulse, and Deficiency in the Degree of vital Heat. This is implied in Caution. 1. 2. and in §. 529. Aphor. 2. 3. 4. of my first Volume on Fevers.

§. 696. 2. THAT the Application of Blisters in a certain Degree, is a proper Remedy when Hæmorrhages happen with a Laxity of the Vessels. This is implied in Caution III.

§. 697. 3. IT deserves this Author's Notice (who builds so much on AUTHORITIES) that Dr. *Mayern*, treating on the *Small-pox*, lays it down as a general Rule, when the Danger of the Patient is great, to apply several and large Blisters<sup>a</sup>.

<sup>a</sup> In magno periculo *vesicatoria* magna plura applicentur, *v. gr.* supra humeros unum, supra epomida duo, supra carpos duo, supra genua, et malleolos internos quatuor. Vid. *Praxeos Mayer-nianæ*. p. 448. a Book approved, and licenced by the College of Physicians, June 11. 1690.

§. 698. And, I may add, that Dr. *Morton*<sup>a</sup> used to prescribe this Remedy for Patients under the same Disease. See Hist. 3. 4. 6. and divers others.

§. 699. It is still evident to me that the Application of Blisters to variolous Patients is very proper, when they are under some Symptoms: not when the Maturation goes on briskly, not when the febrile Heat is intense, not when the Pulse is too quick and too strong; but when the Pulse is weak, and languid, when the Heat of the Body is too little, and the Vessels are lax, and when there happens no Suppuration of the Pustules in the Period of it.

*Dr. BOERHAAVE vindicated.*

§. 700. **T**HIS Author, impatient of any Thing said to my Advantage, has taken the Liberty of inserting some Passages in his Letter to me very injurious to the Character of that great, and good Man Dr. *Boerhaave*, on the Account of that good Opinion he had expressed of my Book on the Small-pox, in the following Words, *viz.* LIBRUM de Variolis, Anglicè conscriptum à Domino Theophilo Lobb, M. D. et R. S. S. perlegi, probaviq; nam plenum vidi veræ scientiæ Medicæ, promittentemque Genti humanæ bona plurima; which have been printed, and prefixed to the printed Copies of the Book.

<sup>a</sup> Vid. ΠΥΡΕΤΟΛΟΓΙΑΣ Pars altera, Authore Richardo Morton. Published with the Imprimatur of the College of Physicians, dated Feb. 2. 169 $\frac{3}{4}$ .



§. 701. IN p. 78. he says, “ I would ask . . .  
 “ whether that Paragraph of a Letter to Dr.  
 “ *Mortimer*, which you have made such a Puff  
 “ with, was not rather designed as a *Compliment*,  
 “ than a thorough Approbation of the Perfor-  
 “ mance. *Boerhaave* used to correspond with  
 “ the Doctor, as Secretary to the Royal Society,  
 “ and having received from the Doctor the  
 “ Present of a Book, written by a Brother-in-  
 “ Law, (as doubtless the Doctor informed  
 “ him <sup>a</sup>) he could not avoid saying something  
 “ about it, in the *next* Letter he wrote. He  
 “ might design what he said as a Compliment,  
 “ partly to Dr. *Mortimer*, and perhaps partly  
 “ to you, in return for the Compliments you  
 “ had made him in the Book. And after he  
 “ had once written it to a Man in that public  
 “ Character, is there any wonder that he should  
 “ give leave, when it was asked, to have it  
 “ printed?”

§. 702. Reply. EVERY one who reads this Paragraph §. 701. cannot but observe, that this Author with great Subtilty labours to bring his Readers to apprehend, that Dr. *Boerhaave*, in his Letter to Dr. *Mortimer*, did not think as he wrote, and had not that good Opinion of my Book which his Words signify: and this Representation of the Professor is an Impeachment of his Sincerity.

§. 703. IN p. 14. he says, “ If *Boerhaave*  
 “ thought those Cases of yours so many Proofs

<sup>a</sup> It does not appear from any of Dr. *Boerhaave*'s Letters, that he knew any Thing of my having married a Sister of Dr. *Mortimer*.

“ that the Small-pox may be cured, (or rather  
 “ prevented) in the Manner proposed, what is  
 “ that to me? . . . For if *Boerhaave* was capable  
 “ of believing upon such Evidence, I must  
 “ reckon it an Instance of Partiality, in a great  
 “ Man to his own Notions; as the first Hints  
 “ of your Plan are borrowed from them. But  
 “ if he could really make Use of such Expres-  
 “ sions, in his Lectures about you, and your  
 “ Book, as you tell us in the Letter signed  
 “ *Sam. Daniel*, I must say *Quandoque bonus dor-*  
 “ *mitat Homerus*. One would think, he could  
 “ hardly be literally awake, when he pro-  
 “ nounced such Words as these:” *Dedit ille*  
*exempla multorum secundum hanc methodum sanato-*  
*rum*<sup>2</sup>, &c.

§. 704. THERE are two Things observable in this Paragraph (§. 703.) viz. 1. That our Author speaks of Dr. *Boerhaave* on a Supposition, that he believed the Cases related by me (in that ninth Chapter of my Book) were Proofs of the *Certainty* of curing the Small-pox in the febrile State. But that he does not think

<sup>2</sup> After repeating those Words of Dr. *Boerhaave*, *Dedit ille exempla multorum secundum hanc methodum sanatorum &c.* And again (p. 15.) Autor *multa* ibi dedit exempla, &c. he says “ Can these Cases of your’s, which are but four . . . be called a great many Instances?”

Reply. This is a very extraordinary Criticism; because the number *Four* is *many*, though not a *great many*. This Author might have remembered that of the Words *multus*, *plus*, *plurimus*, the first is of the positive Degree, and may signify any Number more than two, that the second which is of the comparative Degree, may denote any larger Number in Comparison; and that the third, viz. *plurimus*, is of the superlative Degree, and may be rendered *very many*: but the Professor did not use that Word, and the Criticism had better been omitted.

them



them such Proofs, will be evident from his own Words (in §. 715.) 2. That if the Professor used such Expressions in his Lectures, about me and my Book, as are related in Dr. *Daniel's* Letter to me, he could hardly be literally awake when he pronounced them: so that, it seems, this Author thinks, he could hardly be capable of judging rightly of Persons, and Things, when he spoke so favourably of me, and my Treatise on the Small-pox.

§. 705. Now as an Act of Justice due to the excellent Character of Dr. *Boerhaave*, and as a clear Vindication of his Integrity, I shall acquaint the Public with the following Facts, *viz.*

§. 706. 1. THAT the first Edition of this Book was published about *July*, 1731, and that a Copy of it was sent to Dr. *Boerhaave*.

§. 707. 2. That in the Winter 1732, the Professor at his public Lectures, in his Comments on §. 1392, of his practical *Aphorisms*, after having said, that the Method he there proposed for the Cure of the *Small-pox*, was heretofore universally condemned, thus proceeded, *Tandem in Britanniis ortus est vir clarus, qui scripsit de hoc morbo, (Variolis.) Dedit ille exempla multorum secundum hanc methodum sanatorum, nempe per Æthiopem Mineralem, &c. qui hoc modo fuerunt tractati, quamvis inter ægros versati, tamen non inficiebantur; saltem si fuerant infecti, venenum non agebat.* See my Treatise Part I. §. 621. in the second Edition.

§. 708. HERE I may fitly observe, that the Persons spoken of in my Histories, had *variolous Infection* transmitted into their Bodies sufficient to

to produce the Distemper in those who never before had it; and therefore Dr. *Boerhaave* might well conclude, that if they were infected, the Cause infecting did not act to the Production of its natural Effect, and that therefore they might justly be thought healed, by the Medicines prescribed for them, one Ingredient of which was the *Æthiops Mineral*. He did not say that those Cases were Proofs of the Certainty of curing the Small-pox in the *febrile* State.

§. 709. 3. THAT the Letter of Dr. *Boerhaave* to Dr. *Mortimer*, in which he mentions my Book, was dated July 12, 1733. and the first Paragraph of it is as follows, viz.

*Redux ex Britanniis illustris BASSANDUS mihi tradidit librum de Variolis, quem perlegi, probaviq; nam plenum vidi veræ scientiæ, medicæ promittentemque genti humanæ bona plurima. Gratias ideo summas misso pro munere ago tibi, auctorique. Faxit Deus diu incolumes pergatis artem promovere salutarem, dii futuri inter homines.*

§. 710. 4. THAT it was about two Years after the Publication of my Book, and the Summer after he recommended it in his Lectures, that *Boerhaave's* Letter was wrote to Dr. *Mortimer*: So that the Professor had sufficient Time to read and examine it, and consider what was proper to be said about it.

§. 711. In the *September* following Dr. *Mortimer* having acquainted my Booksellers with the Professor's Opinion of the Treatise, they thought (if he would consent to have it printed and prefixed to the Book) it might be a Recommendation



mendation of it to the Public, and especially as I was a Person who then lived in the Country, and was very little known to the World: and they wished the Doctor would write to him about it.

§. 712. Dr. Mortimer did accordingly write, and in this Letter acquainted the Professor, that I was printing a Book on Fevers.

§. 713. HE soon returned the following Answer (dated Sept. 21. 1733.) *Si placet ita, poterit egregius Lobbius evulgare sic, ut in literis meis ad te habetur, sententiam, quam veri amor expressit. Ardeo videre, quod super febribus sapiens vir commentabitur: quoniam optima quæque ab eo expectare facit intellectus primi libri.*

§. 714. This Year 1733. Dr. Boerhaave at his public Lectures in his Comment on the same Section (mentioned §. 707. foregoing) said, *hic videte Librum in octavo, nuper in Anglia editum, tot observationibus ditatum. Auctor multa ibi dedit exempla Variolarum, ut ita dicam, suffocatarum per Æthiopum Mineralem, &c. Vid. Treat. of the Small-pox, Part I. §. 621.*

§. 715. I shall add one Particular more, viz. That Dr. Boerhaave in a Letter dated February 18. 1734. (sent with his Papers of Experiments made with Mercury, and read to the Royal Society April 25. 1734. begins thus, viz. *Gratulor Publico de Lobbianis laboribus, utinam tandem obtineretur certa disciplina, qua fatale malum, [i. e. Morbus variolæ dictus] tolleretur.*

§. 716. IT appears plainly from Dr. Boerhaave's Words (§. ~~720~~) that he did not reckon 715 the Histories related by me, in the ninth Chapter,

as Proofs of the *Certainty* of curing the *Small-pox* in the *febrile* State ; but as Facts shewing a *Probability*, that a Method, and Medicines may be found out for the Accomplishment of such Cures.

§. 717. AND I only related them as Evidences of such a Probability. (See §. 678.) I should not have mentioned the foregoing Particulars, if this Author had not made it necessary to Dr. *Boerhaave's* Defence, and my own Vindication.

§. 718. THAT Dr. *Boerhaave* really had that good Opinion of my Treatise on the *Small-pox*, which his Words signify, is very evident from the foregoing Narrative. And I believe every Gentleman acquainted with that Professor of Physick, or with the Memoirs of his Life to *September 23. 1738.* when he died, will acknowledge, that he was a competent Judge of medical Books, and of the Capacity of their Authors ; and will prefer his Judgment to that of the nameless Person, whose Remarks on my Writings are the Subject of these Papers. And it is incumbent on him to consider, whether he has treated that Professor, or myself well, and whether he has done, as he would be done unto.

§. 719. SOME Persons perhaps wonder at Dr. *Boerhaave's* expressing himself so favourably of my Book, without Exception to any Thing in it ; apprehending that there was a great Difference between his Judgment and mine about Bleeding.

§. 720.



§. 721. IT may be said, that very likely there was little or no difference between our Sentiments: for he could not but observe, that I approved this Evacuation in Patients, who have too much Blood; and only disapproved it in Cases where the Quantity of the Blood is too little, or no more than a State of Health requires; and in Cases, where the Sick may happily be recovered from their Diseases without it.

§. 722. AND where is the Evidence that Dr. *Boerhaave* recommended Bleeding in these Cases; in which I think it improper, and needless? And till such Evidence be produced, there is no Ground to affirm that he differed from me in Judgment about this Evacuation.

§. 723. BUT supposing he had different Sentiments, before he read my Chapter on Bleeding in the Small-pox, there is Reason to think that he changed his Opinion about this Point; otherwise we may well imagine, he would have made some Exception to it.

*Remarks on Lobb's first Vol. of Fevers considere'd.*

§. 724. **T**HE next Book I published was in the Year 1734, intitled *Rational Methods of curing Fevers: Deduced from the Structure and Oeconomy of human Bodies, and the different States of the Solids, and Fluids, under the different Classes of Fevers. Together with a particular Account of the Effects of the artificial EVACUATIONS by Bleeding, Vomiting, Purging, Sweating, and Blistering, &c.* With  
B b *practical*

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*practical RULES deduced from them; shewing in*  
*what Cases they are proper, and may be beneficial;*  
*and in what they are improper, and will be hurt-*  
*ful.*

§. 725. IN my early Studies on these acute Distempers, many Questions occurred to my Thoughts relating to their Origin, or the different Causes of the different *Species* of them, and the Remedies proper for their Cure: But I could not find satisfactory Answers, in any of the Books I read about them.

§. 726. AND therefore, that I might obtain right Notions of them, and that Knowledge which is necessary to guide a Man in prescribing proper Remedies for Patients under them, I made the following Researches, *viz.*

1. INTO the natural State of the *Fluids*, and *Solids* of the human living Body.

2. INTO the *secreting* Organs, and the Manner of Secretion by them.

3. INTO the *excreting* Organs and the Manner of the Excretion by them.

4. INTO the State of the Body in the Time of *Health*, and the Things necessary to the Continuance of it.

§. 727. AND in my Apprehension, I have given a true, concise and clear Account of these Subjects, with practical Observations: All which are contained in the first eight Chapters of that Book: and then I proceed with my Researches, *viz.*

§. 728.



§. 728. 5. INTO the *general Causes of Diseases*, and give an Account of them, and of the most frequent Causes of Fevers.

§. 729. 6. THEN into those *curative Indications*, which should be regarded in the Management of Persons under *Fevers*, and consider the principal Things inconsistent, or correspondent with them.

§. 730. 7. AND enquire into the *natural Evacuations*, which happen to Persons under these acute Diseases; that I might have just Ideas of the Cases of my Patients, and of what should be needful for their Recovery: and these Things are contained in the three next Chapters.

§. 731. AFTER all this, that I might avoid Mistakes in advising, or forbidding any of the *evacuating Remedies*, I made the following Researches, viz.

1. INTO the Effects of *Bleeding*; and from them deduced RULES of *Practice*, shewing when it is needful, and in what Cases it is improper to advise it: What I delivered on these Points, is contained in Chap. XIII, from p. 255, to p. 330.

§. 732. 2. INTO the Effects of *Vomiting*; and from them inferred RULES of *Practice* shewing, when it may be fitly advised, and in what Cases it is improper. These Things are the Contents of Chap. XIV, from p. 331, to p. 341.

§. 733. 3. INTO the Effects of *Purging*, with RULES of *Practice* concluded from them, in Chap XV, from p. 342, to p. 350.

§ 734. 4. INTO the Effects of *Sweating*, with RULES of *Practice* deduced from them, shewing, when it's proper, and when improper to promote this Evacuation, in Chap. XVI. from p. 351 to p. 360.

§. 735. 5. INTO the Effects of *Blistering*, with RULES of *Practice*, shewing when they are wanted, and may prove beneficial, and in what Cases they are like to be hurtful, in Chap XVII. from p. 361 to p. 366.

§. 736. 6. INTO the Effects of making Evacuation by *Glysters*, with RULES of *Practice* about the Use of them, in Chap. XVIII.

§. 737. 7. AND lastly, Researches into the Effects of promoting the Evacuation by *Urine*, with RULES of *Practice*, shewing when it is needful, and when it may be prejudicial: and likewise into the Effects of augmenting the Discharges by *insensible Perspiration*, with RULES of *Practice*, shewing when this Evacuation should be promoted, and when it should not.

§. 738. THE EFFECTS of the evacuating Remedies, and the RULES of *Practice* deduced from them, are of such Importance, that even Medical Advisers of the lowest Classes, can neither advise, or forbid any of these Evacuations with Safety to their Patients, without the Knowledge of them. And it gives me a Satisfaction that the Author of the Letter to me has not been able to confute what I have said about them.

§. 739.



§. 739. HE has indeed shewn an eager Desire, of finding out in my Writings, Particulars at which he may cavil, or which he may make Subjects of Ridicule: yet it is not much he has remarked in this Volume.

§. 740. IN Page 27. he refers to it, after reciting some of the ill Effects, I had specified of taking Blood from Persons, who have not too much: But says nothing to shew that Bleeding such Patients, will not produce such ill Effects.

§. 741. IN Page 34. he refers to §. 461. and shews his Dislike of diminishing a supposed Excess of Blood by Degrees, and not all at once; without refuting the Reason there assigned for my Opinion: but in Page 35. he says  
 “ Who ever hurt a strong Man, in a violent  
 “ Case, that confessedly wanted Bleeding, by  
 “ such Quantities, as I have mentioned? that  
 “ is, to ten, or twelve, or to sixteen Ounces.  
 “ *ibid.*

§. 742. Reply. I do not know any one will say, that such a Person is hurt by such a Bleeding; but such are not the Cases, that I speak of.

§. 743 IN Page 63. he refers to §. 100. in which I express my Sentiments, about giving *Purging Medicines*, viz. that many of the most subtile Particles of them are conveyed by the *Vasa inbalantia* into the Blood, and mix with, and attenuate the Fluids, and render many superfluous, excrementitious, and morbidic Humours minute enough to pass into the Cavity of  
 the

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the *Oesophagus*, Ventricle, and Intestines for  
Evacuation by Stool.

§. 740. Reply. THIS I still think is true :  
but it does not hence follow, that Purging  
Medicines which produce many Stools, and carry  
off such comminuted Particles of excrementious,  
and morbidic Humours, as are small enough to  
pass into the Cavity of the Stomach and Inte-  
stines; I say it does not hence follow, that such  
Purging Persons, who have a viscid Blood, will  
not render the remaining Fluids still more viscid;  
unless it can be proved that all the viscid Par-  
ticles, not excreted by the Operation of the  
Purge, were equally attenuated, or sufficiently  
comminuted for Conveyance into the Cavity of  
the Intestines.

§. 741. IN p. 69. he refers to §. 527. 528.  
and 529. but brings no Objection to either of  
them.

§. 742. IN p. 75. he refers to §. 399. and §.  
447. but brings no Argument against the Truth  
of either of them. So that my first Volume on  
Fevers remains as intire as it was, notwith-  
standing any Thing this Author has said re-  
lating to any Part of it; and therefore I hope  
his Readers will not think the worse of it for  
his Remarks.

*Remarks.*



*Remarks on Lobb's second Volume of Fevers considered.*

§. 743. **T**HE next Book I published was my second Volume on Fevers, in the Year 1735, intituled, *Medical Practice in curing Fevers correspondent to the Rational Methods, &c. and those curative Indications, which arise from the febrile Symptoms of the Patient: And exemplified in many Cases of the most usual Fevers, with the Medicines by which they were cured.*

§. 754. THIS Book, besides an epistolary Address to Dr. Boerhaave, a Preface, and an Account of the Contents, contains an Introduction, Twenty-five Chapters, and 431 Pages, besides a large Index: The nine first Chapters contain an Account of the Symptoms, incident to Persons under Fevers; as to their Causes, Significations, and the curative Indications deducible from them.

§. 745. THE tenth Chapter gives an Account of *catarrhus* Diseases, as to their Causes, and the rational Methods of curing them.

§. 746. THE four next Chapters treat on the several *Species* of Fevers, as to their Causes, &c. To which are added four TABLES, viz. one of *Fevers* and three of their *Symptoms*, by which each *Species* may be known, and distinguished from the other.

§. 747. THE fifteenth Chapter contains Examples of Persons under *Catarrhs* and *Coughs*,  
2 with

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with an Account of the Means by which they  
have been, and may be cured.

§. 748. THE nine next following Chapters  
exhibit *Histories* of Patients, under the several  
Sorts of Fevers most frequently incident to hu-  
man Bodies.

§. 749. AND the last Chapter contains a  
*Summary* of the foregoing, with Remarks on  
some Medicines, and the Qualities, which re-  
sult from the different Ways of compounding  
them; and likewise *Aphorisms* deduced from  
the *Facts* related in the Histories.

§. 750. THE Author of the Letter to me  
has thought fit to make the following Remarks  
on some Passages in this Book.

Remark 1. IN p. 9. he refers to the *Preface*,  
(and §. 8. is the Place, though he has not  
mentioned it,) where I say, *in several of the*  
*Cases, wherein I have not met with Success, I have*  
*nevertheless found the Medicines I have given,*  
*manifestly beneficial.*

§. 751. Reply. THERE was no Reason to  
object this Passage to me, since every Physician,  
I believe, often observes the like in his own  
Practice; which is the Case, as often as any  
threatning Symptoms are removed, or abated  
by Means of the Remedies he prescribed; altho'  
such Symptoms revive again, or are succeeded by  
others more threatening: and hence it is, that in  
the Course of Fevers there happens sometimes  
Reason to hope for the Patient's Recovery, and  
again Ground to fear his Death.

§. 752.



§. 752. Remark 2. IN the same Page he criticises on the Proportion of some Ingredients in a Mixture of two Ounces prescribed for a Child (§. 427.) aged between two and three Years.

§. 753. Reply. I need not say to Men of Learning that a single Grain, or a single Drop, will by Mixture, become diffused in a larger Quantity of Fluid, and produce a real Effect in it, though this Writer, does not seem to understand it. It will be sufficient to add, that this Infant happily recovered in the Use of the Remedies prescribed for it.

§. 754. IN the same Page he ridicules a Medicine, I prescribed for a Patient, though attended with extraordinary Success. The Case was this, *viz.* A young Woman aged twenty two Years, had been afflicted with a Quartan Ague seven Months, which was removed by the Bark : but for six Weeks before she took it, and four Nights after she had taken it, and was freed from the Ague, she fell into most profuse Sweats every Night.

§. 755. I prescribed the following Draught, *viz.* Take of the Salt of Steel, three Grains, of Salt Prunella, eight Grains, of Alexeteric Milk Water, six Drachms, of strong Cinnamon Water, two Drachms, and so much white Sugar as will bring it to a pleasant Taste, Mix for a Draught, to be taken an Hour before she went to Bed : Drinking after it a Draught of Water mixed with a little French Brandy.

§. 756. SHE did *not sweat at all* the Night following: I directed the Draught to be repeated for some Nights, which was done, and she had no Return of her Sweats, or Ague.

§. 757. THAT my Advice was rightly adapted to the Case of the Patient, the Success is a Proof.

§. 758. THIS Author says “ Who would  
“ think of curing *most profuse Sweats*, which  
“ had continued every Night for six Weeks,  
“ by one single Dose of *Sal. Prunell. gr. viii.*  
“ *Sal. Martis gr. iii. ?*”

§. 759. Reply. I did not think of this Patient's becoming free from her *Sweats* by one single Draught. But every one who understands the State of the Fluids and Solids of Persons, in such a Case, and the Nature of the Ingredients, and of combining them in the Draught prescribed, and the Advantage which may be expected from drinking *Water* mixed with *Brandy* to the Strength of Small Beer, knows that my Advice is rational. I have had very great Success in using the same Method in similar Cases.

§. 760. THIS Author's Criticism discovers an Ignorance, both of the State of the Body under that Symptom, and of the Remedies proper to remove it

§. 761. IN Page. 38. He criticizes on my 49th Hist. which contains an Account of the Recovery of a young Man from a Pleurisy.

§. 762. THIS Author does not seem to think it a true Pleurisy.

§. 763.



§. 763. Reply. A PLEURISY is an acute Fever, attended with a violent pungent Pain, commonly in one Side, or other of the *Thorax*, with a Cough, and the spitting a bloody purulent Matter : There are two Sorts of this Fever, one attended with a *strong, quick, and hard* Pulse, the other with a Pulse, not so quick nor strong nor hard, but weak, and the Heat of the Body less : the former I call a true Pleurisy, and such was the Disease of this Patient.

§. 764. Remark. HE says “ You gave him  
“ Plenty of *Nitre* and *Liquid Laudanum*, pretty  
“ freely, for he was to take of a Mixture of these  
“ along with a volatile Spirit, not at set Times,  
“ but *as the Fever, the Pain, and Difficulty of*  
“ *Breathing required*. Are these your Di-  
“ rections in Pleurisies ? Is *Laudanum* one of  
“ your *Dissolvents*, and *Attenuants*, in that  
“ Disease ? I conclude indeed, that Case was  
“ *no true Pleurisy*.” p. 38.

§. 765. Reply 1. SUPPOSING then that *Laudanum* is not proper in a true Pleurisy, if (as he thinks) the Disease of this Patient was no true Pleurisy, his Objection to my Advice for him is become groundless.

§. 766. Reply 2. THE Propriety of *Laudanum*, when mixed with attenuating Ingredients, and given in minute Doses, in such painful Fevers, is evident by Reason, and Experience.

IT is evident by Reason, because by abating the violent Pains in *Pleurisies*, and other inflammatory Fevers, it abates their *Stimulus*, which

was accelerating the Pulse, increasing the Heat, and Inspissation of the Blood, and in Consequence was augmenting the Fever, and increasing the Danger of the Patient: and thus it contributes to render the attenuating or dissolvent Medicines more effectual.

It is likewise evident from Experience in the Case of this young Man (§. 761.) who by very few Medicines, in which *Laudanum* was an Ingredient, happily recovered. And his Recovery is a Fact proving, not only the Safety but the Utility of giving *Laudanum* in such minute Doses, and in such Mixtures as were prescribed for this Patient.

§. 767. Reply 3. HE should have considered, that *Laudanum* even *per se*, in Doses of different Degrees is different in its Operation; in one Dose it may produce a Relaxation of the Membranes of the Stomach, and in a lesser Dose it may only stimulate them to some Degree of Contraction: As half a Drachm of the *Rad. Ipecacuannæ*, may cause a brisk Vomiting, and a much lesser Dose may only contract the Fibres of the Stomach and Intestines, and contribute to the Cure of a Dysentery; Thus the Effects of *Laudanum* in Composition with other Ingredients, and given in very minute Doses, must have much more moderate Effects, than when it is given in much larger Doses.

§. 768. IF he puts his Question, as it ought to have been put, (since the *Laudanum* was not prescribed to be given by itself, but in Mixtures compounded of several Things) I say if



he puts his Question concerning those Mixtures, and asks are these your *Dissolvents* and *Attenuants* in that Disease?

§. 769. Reply 4. I answer *yes*, and very proper, and very effectual, as the Recovery of the Patient plainly shewed them to be.

§. 770. Reply. 5. THIS Author gives no one Reason to shew the Impropriety of giving *Laudanum*, in moderate Doses to Patients under *Pleurisies*, or other inflammatory Fevers: And this alone might be a sufficient Answer to his Cavil, till he has proved that this Medicine ought not to be used in such acute Distempers: But the contrary is evident from §. 766.

§. 771. BUT Dr. *Sydenham* (one of his Favourites) teaches him to prescribe *Laudanum* and other *Opiates*, in some of the most inflammatory Fevers, particularly. 1. In *Pleurisies*, directing an *Emulsion* of a Pint and a half, in which *three* Drachms of *white Poppy SEEDS* is one Ingredient, and orders that a Quarter of a Pint, that is, the sixth Part of it, be drank every fourth Hour<sup>a</sup>, that is, the whole of it in twenty Hours.

§. 772. IN the small Pox he directs<sup>b</sup>, when the variolous Eruption is compleat, (which com-

<sup>a</sup> Vid. *Sydenham Process.* p. 19.

<sup>b</sup> Ibid. p. 35. Cum Variolæ omnes eruperint, (quod ut plurimum est sexto Die post Invasionem) Vesperis propinetur *Syr. de Mecon.* ʒj. Quæ repetatur dehinc singulis Noctibus ad Diem decimum post Invasionem. Eà Nocte, si Variolæ è Confluentium Genere fuerint, augeatur Dosis ad ʒjss. quæ dein repetatur ad ʒj. Mane, et ad ʒjss. sero, singulis Noctibus, donec Æger convalescit.

monly is the sixth Day from the Invasion) to give the Patient an Ounce of the Syrup *de Meconio* in the Evening, and to repeat it every Night to the tenth Day after the Invasion. And

§. 773. THE tenth Night, if the Distemper is of the confluent Kind, to increase the Dose of the opiate Syrup to an Ounce and half, and from that Time to give an Ounce of the Syrup in the Morning, and an Ounce and half late in the Evening, every Night till the Sick recovered.

§. 774. IF the Syrup *de Meconio* should not be agreeable to the Patient, he directs<sup>a</sup>, to substitute *Liquid Laudanum* in its Stead, and to give eighteen Drops of it, as an Equivalent for an Ounce of the Syrup, and twenty five Drops for an Ounce and half: and recommended the giving the Dose of the Opiate every eight Hours, if giving it seldomer was ineffectual to compose the Spirits.

§. 775. IT appears from §. 772. that Dr. Sydenham approved the giving Persons under the confluent Small Pox an Ounce of the Opiate Syrup four Nights successively, viz. from the sixth to the tenth Day of the Disease,

§. 776. And two Ounces and half daily from that Time till the Patient recovered. §. 773.

<sup>a</sup> Syd. Proceſſ. p. 35. Si Syr. de Mecon. minus congruat, ſubſtitui poſſit *Laudan. Liquid* viz. Gut. xviii pro ʒj. Syrupi, et Gut. xxv. pro ʒjſs. Hoc interim obſervandum, quod ſi Paregoricum bis in Die exhibitum Orgaſmum compereſcere non valeat (quod in Variolis inſigniter confluentibus ſub finem earum ſæpe accidit) tum 8<sup>a</sup> quâque Horâ exhibendum, vel ſæpius, ſi Opus fuerit.



§. 777. And if *Laudanum* was the Opiate, then eighteen Drops of it were to be given daily for four Days, that is to the tenth, and fifty two Drops of *Laudanum* daily from that Time, till the Sick recovered. Which amounts to *two hundred and eight* Drops, every four Days after the tenth.

§. 778. BUT when the Opiate is given every eight Hours, the Number of the Drops is greater.

§. 779. IN the MEASLES Dr. *Sydenham* ordered a Draught in which was an Ounce of the Syrup *de Meconio* equal to eighteen Drops of *Laudanum*, to be given to the Patient every Night from the Beginning of his Sicknefs till his Recovery; only increafing or diminishing the Dose according to the Age of the Patient<sup>a</sup>.

§. 780. As to my Patient, the first Day of my visiting him. *viz.* Sept. 30. I ordered 20 Drops of *Sydenham's Liquid Laudanum* to be an Ingredient in a Mixture for several Doses.

§. 781. OCT 2. THE third Day of his being under my Care, I directed in my Prescription of another Mixture 24 Drops of *Laudanum*, to be one of the Ingredients: So that during the four first Days of his being under my Care, he had only forty four Drops of *Laudanum*, which does not amonnt to 12 Drops a Day, one Day with another. But according to Dr.

<sup>a</sup> Vid. Syd. Proceff. p. 29. R *Aq. Cerasor. nigr.* ℥ijj. *Syr. de Mecon.* ℥j m. f. *Haustus singulis Noctibus sumendus, à primo Morbi insultu, usque dum convaluerit Æger, Dofin augendo, vel imminuendo, pro ratione Ætatis.*

*Sydenham's* Method, a Patient under the Small Pox, (one of the most inflammatory Fevers) after the tenth Day takes fifty two Drops of *Laudanum* daily, and two hundred and eight Drops every four Days.

§. 782. Oct. 4. THE fifth Day of this Patients being under my Care, I ordered ten Drops of *Laudanum* to be an Ingredient in another Mixture for several Doses.

§. 783. Oct. 5. THE sixth and last Day of my prescribing for him, I ordered 10 Drops of *Laudanum* to be put into another Mixture for several Doses.

§. 784. IT seems Matter of Astonishment, what could be in the Heart of this Author to induce him to cavil against the Use of *Laudanum* in a Fever attended with the extremest Pains, without producing so much as one Argument to shew the Impropriety of it, and to pick out a Case in which so very few Drops were contained in a Dose, and when the Doses were directed to be given, not at Random, (§. 764.) but as the Urgency of the Symptoms should require, and a Case in which the Medicines were effectual to the Patient's Recovery.

§. 785. YET he says, " I tremble at the Thoughts of the Influence that such an Example may have." p. 38.

§. 786. Reply 1. IF the Prescriptions had been in *English*, and any adult Persons used those Medicines according to the Directions given about them, they might receive great Benefit, but could not possibly have suffered any  
Incon-



Inconvenience from the very few Drops of *Laudanum* in the Doses ; and unless he could prove pernicious Effects, to be the probable Consequences of such a little Use of *Laudanum*, he himself ought not to think his Representation True.

§. 787. Reply 2. THIS Author might with much more Reason, tremble when he reads Dr. *Sydenham's* Recommendation of much larger Doses of Opiates, to Patients under inflammatory Fevers ; and he may tremble when he reads the established *Pharmacopoeia* of any Country, in which are some of the Medicines, that have been, and may be used to the Destruction of Life : sometimes given by ignorant Advisers, and sometimes taken by Persons with a Design to destroy themselves.

§. 788. Reply 3. HIS Words (§. 774.) have not the Air of Sincerity, but plainly manifest, that his real Design by them, is to wound my Reputation, and prejudice my Practice, as much as he can ; I hope the Public therefore will excuse my taking so much Notice of his Cavils, and he may consider whether he has done to me, as he would be done unto.

§. 789. IN Page 39, he recites Part of my §. 258. and refers to §. 624. Aphor. 6. and to §. 511.

§. 790. AND after he had taken Notice, that I allowed sometimes Bleeding, where there is no sanguine *Plethora*, in the beginning of some particular inflammatory Fevers, as the *Pleurisy*, &c. he says (p. 40.) “ but now you seem to have

“ altered your Mind, and positively to allow  
 “ of no Bleeding in any Fever, unless there be  
 “ a Plethora.”

§. 791. Reply. THIS is a Mistake; for my Sentiments are still the same, as expressed in the cited Sections.

§. 792. IN Page 75. his Reference to §. 20. 21. 22. where I consider the Causes and Significations of unequal, and intermitting Pulses in Fevers, is nothing to the Purpose: Because the same Symptom in different Diseases; nay, in the same Disease in different Periods of it, results from different Causes, and have a different Signification: thus for Instance, *Convulsions* in the Beginning of an acute Disease, may arise from *Repletion*, and when they happen after the animal Fluids have been much diminished by the Continuance of it, may be the Result of *Depletion*.

§. 793. IN the Sections referred to, I only considered those irregular Pulses, as Symptoms in Fevers, but Mr. *Carter* had no Fever.

§. 794. IMPARTIAL Persons (after considering how very few Parts of my *second Volume on Fevers*, this keen Author has taken Notice of, and what has been replied to his Remarks,) will I hope think it may be a useful Book, notwithstanding his Dislike of it.

*Remarks*



*Remarks on Lobb's Book of the Stone and Gout considered.*

§. 795. **I**N the Year 1739, I published this Book, intituled *A Treatise on Dissolvents of the STONE*, and on curing the STONE and GOUT by Aliment, shewing by *Reason* supported with *Experiments*, and *Cases*, the Probability of *Dissolving* the Stone either in the Kidneys or Bladder; and of preventing the Returns of the Gout by suitable Aliment, with proper Rules of Diet.

§. 796. INTERMIXED with Observations, which shew how Persons of different Constitutions, and also of different Habits of Body, whether *too lean* or *too fat*, should regulate themselves, and their Diet, for the Preservation of their Health.

§. 797. To which are added *Directions* of Diet, proper for Persons afflicted with *Colds*, *Fevers*, *Quinseys*, *Coughs*, *Asthmas*, *Cholicks*, and *Pains* of the *Stomach*, *Costiveness*, *Nervous Diseases*, *Cachexies*, *Dropsies*, *Tumours*, or *Scurvy*. And written in a Manner to be useful in Families.

§. 798. THIS Book, the Result of careful Researches by Experiments, into the Nature of the most common Aliments, both Liquid and Solid, in order to find out Remedies for the Cure of the *Stone* and *Gout*; and of diligent Inquiries after *Diets*, proper for Persons under the Diseases, most frequently incident to human  
D d 2
Bodies;

198      *Of Lobb's Book on the Stone, Part III.*  
Bodies; and such Rules as may beneficially be used in the Times of Sickness, has been so much approved, as to be translated by a learned Physician at *Basil* into *Latin*, and there printed; and likewise translated into the *French* Language, and printed at *Paris*; and was before approved by the *Royal Society* of *London*, and published at the Request of Sir *Hans Sloan*, the President, and the *Council* of the *Royal Society*, dated *June 23. 1739.* and has been generally esteemed by those who have read it: yet our Author could not suffer it to escape his Remarks.

§. 799. THIS Book consists of four Hundred and fifty Pages; but he has made Remarks only on two Passages.

§. 800. Remark 1. IN p. 10. he says, “ you  
“ do indeed also give us some Instances of your  
“ *extraordinary Faith* in Prescriptions, which  
“ are not your own. One is your *believing*,  
“ that a Man may be *cured* of the *Stone*, by  
“ *eating one Mouthful of dry Bread, in a Morning*  
“ *Fasting*, and that too, in a very short Time,  
“ *viz. a Week or ten Days.*” referring to §. 1044.  
to 1050.

§. 801. THIS Paragraph (§. 800.) includes two *Representations* of me, *viz.* 1. That I have an extraordinary Faith in Prescriptions, which are not my own. 2. That I believe a Man may be cured of the *Stone*, by eating one Mouthful of *dry Bread*, in a Morning Fasting, and in a very short Time. *viz.* a Week or ten Days.

§. 802. Reply 1. THE Sections referred to relate, 1. That Mr. GIBBONS, (of *Lincoln's-Inn-Square*,



*Square*, a worthy Gentleman, very well known) had for several Years been afflicted with a *Stiffness*, and *Pain* in his *Loins*; and sometimes to that Degree, that he could not sit down, or rise without much Uneasiness and Difficulty: and that, after taking at different Times, several Medicines to little Purpose, having been advised to take *one Mouthful of Bread in a Morning fasting, and to chew it till very moist, and then swallow it*, (tho' he at first thought it a trifling Thing) the Continuance of his *Pain* and *Stiffness* determined him at last to try it. He did so, and after using it a Week, or ten Day, as he remembered, *all his Complaints* ceased, and he grew perfectly well: After this, he had some slight *Returns*, which on using the same Remedy, generally went off; and he never was so bad afterwards, as he was before he used this Remedy. See §. 1044. to 1047.

SECTIONS 1048. 1049. relate from Mr. HEYLYN, that he knew many Persons in and about *Bristol*, that had been afflicted many Years, with Symptoms of the *Stone* or *Gravel* in the *Kidneys* or *Bladder*, grievously tormented with *Pains*, who were presently relieved by the same Remedy; and in a short Time freed from their Complaints, and remained so; except, that some of them at distant Times had some *Returns*, which were removed, by using again the same Remedy.

§. 803. THESE Facts (§. 802) prove that *eating Bread fasting* has been an effectual Remedy  
for

for removing what we call *nephritic Pains*; not indeed so efficacious as to prevent all Returns of them: but nothing is said in any of these Sections of curing the Stone, nor of my having an *extraordinary* Faith in any Prescriptions. And therefore his first Representation of me is entirely destitute of a Foundation.

WHAT a Liberty is this, for a Man to lay down a *Proposition* of his own composing, and and then to charge another with the Belief of it?

Reply 2. His second Representation of me, (§. 800. 801.) most evidently is as groundless. Where then is the Truth of those Representations?

§. 804. I readily own my crediting those Facts, which Mr. GIBBONS related to me, and afterwards gave me the Account in Writing signed by him. See §. 1043, &c. and I likewise credit the Facts testified to me by Mr. HEYLIN.

§. 805. IT was not many Months after the Publication of this Book, when I received a Letter out of *Cheshire*, from a Gentleman returning me Thanks for it, and relating the signal Relief, which a Relation of his had found by *eating Bread in the Morning fasting*, after he had been long tortured with *nephritic* Symptoms and could not be freed from them by any Remedies he had before tried; and I credit the Testimony given in his Letter.

§. 806. IT is my Opinion that Bread has a Quality dissolvent of some human *Calculi*;



an Opinion founded on the Effects of Experiments made with it (See Expt. 51, 52, 53, and 54.) and on Experience; from which we may infer that *eating Bread fasting*, is a proper Remedy for *nephritic* Patients; and that as it hath been, so it will be beneficial to many who shall use it. I am surprized that a Remedy so frequently used and with Success, should be made the Subject of his Ridicule.

§. 807. Remark 2. IN Page 11. he says, “ Another Instance in the same Book is, your  
“ *Histories* of great Benefit from the Juice,  
“ and Decoction of *Onions*, to Persons afflicted  
“ with the Stone. A Man must be pretty  
“ easy of Belief that can pay any Regard to  
“ such hearsay Stories.”

§. 808. Reply 1. IT appears from Experiments, that *Onions* have a Quality dissolvent of the Stone: See Expt. 96 to 99. It is likewise evident from Expt. 101. that the *Decoction* of *Onions* can well dissolve some Sorts of *Calculi*; and therefore there can be nothing absurd in thinking that nephritic Persons may receive Benefit from the Use of *Onions*.

§. 809. Reply 2. THIS Author in Support of his Remark refers to §. 1010, to 1038; but they who shall read those Sections, will find Instances of some nephritic Patients, who found great Benefit from *Onions*; one from drinking their *Juice*, and others from drinking the Water in which they had been boiled: but they will not discover any thing in them that  
can

can excuse his gross *Misrepresentationi* of my Sentiments.

§. 810. I will only add on this Subject, that whatever was the Design of his groundless Remarks, I think it may be hoped, they will not much discredit the Book or its Author.

*Remarks on Lobb's Book of painful Distempers, considered,*

§. 811. **I**N the Year, 1739, I likewise published *A Treatise on painful Distempers*; which consists of twenty Chapters, three hundred and twenty Pages, besides the Preface and a distribution of these Diseases into four Classes, *viz.* (1) Those of the Head, (2) of the Breast (3) of the Belly, and (4) of the Limbs, besides the Contents and a large Index.

§. 812. IN this Book, after shewing that the common Notion of the Origin of Pain, is mistaken and groundless; and after considering the Structure, and Oeconomy of the Nerves, I shew what in Reality are the Causes of Pains, and prove their Subsistence to the Production of the various Kinds of them; and likewise shew what are the proximate Causes of Pain in each Sort of those Distempers, and exemplify the Methods I recommend for the Cure of them, in a Variety of *Histories*, in which the Patients were happily recovered thereby.

§. 813. IN this Treatise I make it very evident, that the *painful Distempers*, considered by  
me,



me, may be cured without *Bleeding* Persons, who have not too much Blood; and that most of them may likewise be removed without *Purging*; and either without *Laudanum*, or other Opiates, or with a very little Use of them.

§. 814. AND it appears more and more evident to me, that I have done good Service to Mankind, by what I have written on this Subjects.

§. 815. HOWEVER, our Author takes particular Notice of this Book; but he has made no Objection to my Description of these Distempers, or of the Structure of the Nerves, or to my Account of the Causes of Pain in general; or of the productive Cause of each sort of those Diseases considered by me; neither has he produced any Argument against the *Methods*, or *Medicines* recommended by me for the Cure of them.

§. 816. BUT in Page 23, he takes Notice of my Notion of the Cause of Pain. In the Beginning of the second Chapter of this Treatise, I observed, that the Cause commonly assigned, is the *Stretching* some *Nerve* beyond its natural easy Tension, and referred to the Margin, where I gave the Opinion of Dr. *Blancard*, and Dr. *Boerhaave*, as in the Margin below<sup>a</sup>.

E e

§. 817.

<sup>a</sup> It is the only Cause assigned by Dr. *Blancard*, when he describes this Sensation, saying, *Dolor est ingrata perceptio in mente orta, quod nervus ex cerebro originem habens, tam valide per causas distendatur, ut periculum ruptionis incurrat. Vid. Lexicon medicum renovatum. Lugd. Batav. 1717.*

And it is the only Cause of Pain assigned by the learned Dr. *Boerhaave*, in his most valuable Book of *Aphorisms*, §. 220. where

§. 817. THIS Author expresses himself thus, viz. “ you say he [that is Dr. Boerhaave] makes  
 “ it to be *the Stretching of a nervous Fibre, so as*  
 “ *to threaten a Dissolution.* You will have it  
 “ some Action on the *Extremities of the Nerves,*  
 “ *as too great Pressure, or else the immediate Con-*  
 “ *tact* of acrid Particles. I shall not stay to  
 “ settle this Difference between you and him.  
 “ But I must observe that you *do not* represent  
 “ his Definition right: you do not quote the  
 “ Whole of the Aphorism you refer to.”

§. 818. Reply. I affirm that I have quoted the Whole of the Aphorism I referred to, in which Dr. Boerhaave delivered his Opinion, that if a nervous Fibre, or a Nerve arising from the Brain is so extended, that there is Danger of its Breaking, the Idea or Sensation of Pain is produced; and in the next Aphorism<sup>a</sup>, he describes the Difference of Pain; that it is more acute, the nearer the Nerve is brought to a Rupture, and so much the more moderate, as the Nerve is nearer to its natural Extension.

§. 819. I have transcribed the Whole of both the Aphorisms, as they are in my Book, which is the third Edition enlarged, printed at Leyden for Vander Lynden, 1722<sup>b</sup>.

§. 820.

where he says, *si fibra nervosa cerebro orta, ita extenditur, ut dissolutionem minuetur, fit doloris idea.*

<sup>a</sup> Aphor. 221. Qui eò acrior, quo Fibra Rupturæ proprior; eò autem mitior, quo naturali est tensioni proprior.

<sup>b</sup> I have, since this Author's Letter has been under my Consideration, read the two Sections in the fifth Edition of the Book printed 1737, which are as follows. The Words in *Italic Characters* being all the Addition.

Aphor.



§. 820. THE Histories in this Book are faithfully related: and the Cavils of this Author at some of them, and his Questions are of no Moment to be answered: and therefore I shall neither trouble myself, nor my Reader with a Discussion of them.

*Remarks on Lobb's Book of the PLAGUE considered.*

§. 821. **I**N the Year 1743, the PLAGUE made dreadful Destruction among the People in *Messina*, and other Cities in the *Mediterranean*; and while that Calamity continued in them we were greatly alarmed, as this Country was in Danger of having the Contagion, by its Commerce, brought into it; very just were our Fears, as all Sorts of Wickedness and Irreligion had long abounded in the Land.

§. 822. THIS State of Things made me apprehend it needful to study Means of Safety from that terrible Distemper, if it should be

Aphor. 220. Si fibra nervosa cerebro orta, ita extenditur, *vel alio modo disponitur*, ut dissolutionem minuetur fit Doloris Idea.

Aphor. 221. Qui eo acrior, quo fibra rupturæ proprior: eo autem mitior, quo naturali est tensioni proprior.

Hence it is evident that this Author's suggesting to his Reader, that I have not represented *Boerhaave* right, is intirely groundless, and is really a false Charge. For though a Nerve by a forcible Extension may be brought to a Rupture, and be broken, or by a violent Bruise of the Part, or any other way may be extended, or disposed, so as to be in Danger of being ruptured: it comes much to the same Effect, and it is such a *Disposition* of the Nerve, as tends to bring it to a Rupture, which Dr. *Boerhaave* speaks of, and which plainly shews, that I did not misrepresent that learned Professor; and thus much this Author must be supposed to know, if we suppose he understood the plain easy Words of the Aphor. in that Edition of 1737.

brought among us; and induced me to publish some Observations relating to the *Air, pestilential Infection*, and the principal Ways by which it may be conveyed to human Bodies; and of the proper *Means of Safety* from it. All which may be of great Use in every City or Town, or other Places, or in Ships, when visited with the *Pestilence*, or any other contagious Distemper.

§. 823. THE first eight Letters on these Subjects, were read at several Meetings of the ROYAL SOCIETY of LONDON between Oct. 26, 1743. and June 15, 1744. and make the first Part of this Book: the second Part likewise consists of eight Letters.

§. 825. IN the first of them the Case of *Flying* from or *staying* in a CITY, on the Entrance of the PLAGUE into it, is considered; and general *Rules* are proposed for a proper Management, when a contagious *Sickness* shall be brought into any *City, Army, single Ship, or Navy*: Likewise Means for the *Safety* of MAGISTRATES, in the Administration of Justice, of DIVINES, &c. when visiting the Sick; and of *Nurses*, and for the Preservation of People in the Places of public Worship.

§. 826. IN the second Letter, the *Sin* and *Vanity* of trusting in human Securities for Safety from the *Pestilence*, and other destroying Judgments, are shewed; with Remarks on the Difference of some *Plagues*: Likewise the Manner of God's dealing with *Cities* and *Nations* in this World; and the surest *Methods* for escaping public Calamities are considered.



§. 827. AND surely I need not say that it is every one's Interest to know and contemplate these Things.

§. 828. THE third Letter contains an Account of *Remedies* for preserving Persons from the Effects of pestilential Infection, and of any other Contagion.

§. 829. IN the fourth Letter are given, I. General RULES, *viz.* 1. For the *Diet* of People in Cities, and other Places, when visited with the *Plague*, or other contagious Distempers. 2. For a proper Management, when any contagious Sickness comes into a Family. 3. For purifying the House after the *Plague* has been in it. II. Accounts of *Things* which should carefully be avoided in Times of a Pestilence.

§. 830. THE fifth Letter contains an Account of some *Events*, which GOD Almighty in his holy Scriptures, has foretold shall come to pass in the Time of a Pestilence, and other destroying Judgments inflicted for Sin; and foretold them, to the End that all People should foreknow, and consider, and be duly influenced by them: and therefore it is the Duty of all People to read those Prophecies; particularly, 1. That God will take a special Care for the Comfort and Protection of the Righteous. 2. That horrible FEAR *shall* fill the Minds of many wicked Persons. 3. That a Reformation among Sinners shall be accomplished. 4. That some of the wicked will remain impenitent, become hardened, and blaspheme the Name of the righteous God. And, 5. that Multitudes of the Wicked will be destroyed.

§. 831

§. 831. IN the sixth and seventh Letters is shewed the Impropriety of *burning Things* infected with the *Plague* or other contagious Distemper, which instead of destroying the Infection may be the Cause of spreading it.

§. 832. THE eighth Letter relates to *contagious Sicknesses* among CATTLE, and contains, 1. An Enquiry into the Nature or Quality of the Cause by which the contagious Distemper among them in 1714 was produced. 2. Rules for Management, with an Account of proper Remedies for the sick Cattle. 3. Advices for preserving those that are well from the Effects of Infection. 4. A Method for finding out the Cause of the present Epidemical Diseases among them, and the proper Remedies for curing them that fall sick.

§. 833. HEREUNTO are added *Copper Plates* of some Machines, which may be useful to People in an infectious Season, with an Explanation of them, and a large Index.

§. 834. Now I leave it to the Judgment of all sober and impartial Persons, who shall read these Contents of my Letters, whether they are trifling, or whether they are of Moment.

§. 835. I published this Book, in 1745. when the Danger of the Pestilence from the Cities infected was in a Manner over; but I considered that the writing and printing such a Book could not be accomplished after a Pestilence was begun, timely enough to be of much Service and therefore I determined to publish it, that it  
might



might be in *Readiness* whenever it shall be wanted; and that Families may be provided with it against any future Occasions; esteeming it one Piece of useful Furniture in Houses, which may not be obtainable, when Multitudes shall want it at the same Time, as when the Plague enters into a City it is generally unexpected, and the People unprovided. But I pray God to preserve us from so dreadful a Judgment!

§. 836. I likewise considered the *Pestilence* and other public destructive Calamities, *viz. Famine, War, &c.* not only as Instruments of God's just Vengeance on incorrigible Sinners, but as his awful Voice calling People to Repentance: and that God intends them as Means of accomplishing a Reformation in Cities and Kingdoms: I apprehended that the Consciences of many would be awakened, in the Time of a Plague, who would then be glad of some Direction and Assistance in seeking Peace with the LORD their Maker and the Forgiveness of their Sins.

§. 837. I thought that in a Time of the *Pestilence*, many might buy such a Book as a Means of Security to their Bodies, who had neither Bible or any other good Book, which might be of any Service to their Souls. For these Reasons I intermixed the serious Things contained in the Letters; that People might read, not only what may be a Means of preserving their Health, but what might promote their Salvation, and eternal Happiness.

§. 838. I likewise considered, that the Book might get into the Hands of serious Christians, whose Hearts might be full of Fear in the midst  
of

of Dangers ; and therefore inserted proper Considerations for quieting their Minds, and as Means of Comfort.

§. 839. I was told, again, and again, that the serious Parts of the Book would be distasteful to many, who therefore would despise it : and I did not doubt it : But the Sentiments of Men are different in Times of Prosperity, Security, and Pleasure ; when there is no Appearance of Danger, or Trouble, from what they will be when the just God shall pour out Vials of his Wrath upon Cities ; when he shall send the *noisome Pestilence* into them ; when People shall be afraid for the Terror by Night, and for the Arrow that flieth by Day ; when the Pestilence shall walk about in Darkness, and when Destruction shall waste at Noon Day ; when a Thousand shall fall at their Side, and ten Thousand at their right Hand.

§. 840. IN such a Time they may be otherwise minded, and may wish for such a Book, and not be able to get one.

§. 841. I endeavoured to compose these Letters in such a Manner, as to render them extensively useful, and useful both to the Souls and Bodies of those who shall read them, not only in pestilential Seasons, but at all Times, both for the Preservation of Health, and the Promotion of Piety and Virtue, and no Profit did I expect to myself for the Service : being sensible that very few will regard it, till the sad Occasion shall convince them of their need of such Assistance : but yet I have an inward Satisfaction, and Reasons which make me  
thank-



thankful to God, for inclining me to it, and for assisting me in it.

§. 842. I have given this Account of the Book, that the Reader may better form a Judgment of it.

§. 843. THE Author of the Letter to me delivers his Sentiments of this Book in two Pages. (p. 77. 78.) and expresses himself, as thinking, that if I had omitted what I have inserted from *Diemerbroeck* and *Hodges*, and the *Journal* of the *Plague* in *London*, in 1665, and left the religious Part to the Divines, and had spared many of my Directions to *Magistrates*, and *Ministers*, &c. the Book might have been reduced to a small Pamphlet.

§. 844. Reply. 1. THE Observations published from the Writings of Dr. *Diemerbroeck*, and Dr. *Hodges*, two eminent Physicians of great Experience in the Plague, may be of great Utility in the Time of such a Calamity; and the same may be said of the Remarks, taken from the *Journal* mentioned, as they shew Things that have been beneficial, and Methods of Management, which proved hurtful, and therefore should be avoided for the future; and it was the more needful to collect and publish them, that so People, who have not those Books, may have the Means of becoming acquainted with the *Experiences* recorded in those Times.

§. 845. Reply 2. WHEN a raging Pestilence, is in a City, though every Divine in it would do his Duty in Visiting the Sick, so

much as Time, and Strength shall allow ; yet there will be Thousands, who can have no Assistance, no Comfort from any Divine ; and the Condition of such People is the more lamentable, as they cannot have their Help when they most want it, and earnestly desire it, in their most distressing Hours.

§. 846. SURELY it is a pious Pity, to provide for their Relief and Consolation, when their Souls shall be filled with Terrors and Amazement.

§. 847. THERE is nothing in these Letters to drive one to Despair : but the Readers are directed to a sure Way for obtaining Reconciliation with God, through Christ Jesus, the Forgiveness of their Sins, Peace in their own Consciences, and a Right to eternal Life : They may read those *glad Tidings* of the Gospel, which may well fill the Hearts of penitent Transgressors with Hope and with Joy. And why should this Author be displeased with my Endeavours to promote the Good of Mens Souls, as well as of their Bodies !

§. 848. THIS Author has made no Objection to any particular Notion contained in this Book ; and therefore I proceed to consider his Remarks, on my *Compendium* of the Practice of Physick.

*Remarks*



*Remarks on Lobb's Compendium of the Practice of Physick, considered.*

§. 849. **I**N the Year 1747, after I had read some Courses of Lectures on those Things, which are most needful to be known for qualifying a Person to practise Physick rightly, and successfully, I published this Book, intituled *A Compendium of the Practice of Physick*.

§. 850. IN which I give an Account of the Contents of the Lectures, particularly of the *Structure*, and Oeconomy of the Human living Body, of the *Motions* subsisting in it, and their Effects; of the several *Constitutions* of human Bodies; of *Diseases*, and their *Symptoms*, as to their Causes and Significations, &c.

§. 851. THEN are considered the *medical Instruments*, or various Sorts of Remedies, useful in the Practice of Physick, both as to the several *Forms* of them, and their respective Services: and likewise an Account given of the most necessary Parts of the *Materia Medica*, together with *Rules* for the right Administration of them.

§. 852. AFTERWARDS I discourse on the DISEASES commonly incident to human Bodies, both *acute* and *chronical*; and of proper Remedies for the Cure of them, and relate those *Principles* and *Rules of Practice*, according to which I conduct myself, and which I recommend to others.

§. 853. MANY medical Advisers do not know when *Bleeding*, and *Purging*, and the other *evacuating* Remedies ought to be used, and when they should not; therefore I endeavoured to write this Book in such a Manner, as to be a Means not only of instructing ignorant Advisers, but of preserving those who shall read it, from complying in some Cases with the mistaken Advices of ignorant Persons: and I am not ashamed to own, that I have laboured to make all my other Books as extensively useful to those, who shall read them, as I was able: I write for the Benefit not of the Wise and knowing, but of those who are ignorant of the Things proposed to their Consideration.

§. 854. THERE are two prefatory Letters, and an Introduction prefixed to this Book; and a Letter added to it, shewing the proper *Preparation* of Persons for Inoculation, and for having the *Small-pox* favourably in the natural Way, and that there are Medicines, which have proved *effectual* to preserve some from the Distemper, though they had much of the *Infection* at the Time of their taking them.

§. 855. IT was first printed in *Octavo*, and reprinted 1749 in *Duodecimo*.

§. 856. THIS Author has made no Objection to my *System* in general, nor to the Disposition of its Parts; and but very few Remarks on the Particulars contained in it.

§. 857. HE takes some Notice of the two prefatory Letters: in p. 22. he writes thus, *viz.*  
 “ You say *they* [*i. e.* my Accounts of the Causes  
 “ of Diseases] *are not founded on any Hypothesis,*  
 “ *but*



but grounded on, and supported by the real State of Things. This is much easier said than proved :” Here he refers to *painful Distempers*, 564. and Compend. Letter I.

§. 858. Reply. I did not only think my Accounts of the Causes of Distempers, founded on the real State of Things in human Bodies, and affirm it, but did prove that the Causes assigned, did really subsist in Bodies under them ; and my Accounts ought in Justice to be acknowledged true, and grounded on Facts, till my Arguments have been confuted ; which has not been attempted by this Author.

§. 859. In the same Page he says, “ you talk of *morbid Qualities* in the Blood.” &c.

§. 860. Reply. I do so, and that Man seems to me very ignorant, who does not know that the animal Fluids are receptive of different Qualities ; that the Blood is sometimes *too thick*, and has too little a Proportion of Serum : that it is sometimes *too thin*, and has too small a Proportion of red Globules, and too great a Quantity of watery Parts ; and who does not know, that the Blood is sometimes fizy, as in *Rheumatisms*, *Pleurisies*, and other inflammatory Fevers, &c. and that sometimes it has a *saline acriminous Quality*, as in all *cutaneous Distempers* ; and that it sometimes has *febrific Particles* of one Kind or other, constituting some febrific *morbid Quality*, as in all eruptive, and other contagious Fevers.

§. 861. THIS Author's Ridicule of *morbid Qualities* in the Blood does not shew, that he knows, or believes any such Thing.

§. 862.

§. 862. A Man may have ocular Demonstration of different Qualities incident to human Blood, if in the Spring, and Fall of the Year, he will walk by the Shops of the petty Barbers in the out Parts of this Town, when a large Number of Porrengers with Blood taken from different Persons are set in View: and in the *sixy* Bloods, he may see different Colours, which evidently prove not only the Subsistence of different Qualities; but that there are different Sorts of *sixy* Qualities.

§. 863. IN Page 57. he refers again to my first prefatory Letter, which I conclude thus, *viz. It is a great Pleasure to me, that I have been enabled so to treat on the several Things relating to the Practice of Physick, as to go through the Whole within the Space of eight Weeks.*

§. 864. IT cannot from these Words be reasonably concluded, that I designed, or pretended to treat on all Things desireable, or needful to be known to an accomplished Physician: no, but for the Benefit of those who have not Time to go through a Course of proper Studies, and yet are employed to direct for sick People, to discourse on so many Things relative to Physick, as the Knowledge of them may enable a Man to form right Notions of Diseases, and of the Errors to be avoided, and of the Means proper for the Cure of them. (See §. 2.)

§. 865. IN Section 46. of the Introduction, my Design is, I think, with sufficient Clearness expressed, *viz.* not to proceed on any *Hypothesis*, but to relate Facts, to describe the real State  
of



of Things in human Bodies under the several Diseases, which are taken into Consideration... to communicate just Ideas of those Distempers, which most frequently occur, and to lay down right *Principles* of the Practice of Physick, and to declare those Ways of Management, and Remedies, which in my *Experience* have been found effectual for the Cure of them.

§. 866. AND thus much I have performed in every Course of my Lectures.

§. 867. IT is therefore evident that all his *Banters* and *Ridicule*, (in Page 56. 57. 58. 59.) have no Foundation; and that he has only derided Phantoms of his own making.

§. 868. IN Page 31. he says, "If I was under your Care, I should be apt to *argue* with you, (*as you advise Patients* to do with other Physicians.")

§. 869. Reply. HE should have proved that I advise Patients to argue with other Physicians, or not have charged me with doing it. I never intended, or thought of directing the Sick, how to behave towards Physicians.

### *Of Bleeding Women who are with Child.*

§. 870. **I**N my *Compendium* (§. 627.) I delivered it as my Opinion, that *Bleeding*, or taking away Blood from a Woman with Child, is very *improper*. This I lay down as a general Rule, and a true one, though it may admit of some Exceptions: as when a Woman in the Beginning of her Pregnancy, has an *Excess* in the Quantity

of her Blood, it is then indeed adviseable to take away some of it.

§. 871. I readily grant that a Woman, who has too much Blood may conceive with Child: and when such a Case is known, it is rational by Bleeding to take away the Excess: but it will not hence follow, that it is right to take Blood from Women, who have no Excess; and especially if they have been pregnant several Months, and more especially, if they had *too little* Blood in the Beginning of their Pregnancy, or no more than a State of Health required.

§. 872. THIS Author, in Page 47, and the following, discoursing on this Subject of *Bleeding Women with Child*, has produced no Arguments to shew the Necessity or Advantage of taking Blood from Women, who have no Excess in the Quantity of it: much less for repeating this Evacuation, in the Progress of their Gestation: neither has he said any Thing to excuse the taking Blood from Women, who have too little.

§. 873. HE shews himself very much offended with my dislike of this Evacuation for Women in their Pregnancy: but has not answered the Reasons <sup>a</sup> I gave against it in my Compendium.

§. 875.

<sup>a</sup> The Reasons assigned by me are as follows.

§. 628. 1. THAT although the Quantity of *Blood* evacuated monthly, from Women in Health, be different from different Women, yet their monthly Quantity does not usually exceed *five, six, or seven* Ounces at a mean Computation.

§. 629. 2. THAT, during ten lunar Months, the total Quantity of Blood discharged from a Woman, at the Computation of seven



§. 874. THERE are many Digressions in his Pages on this Point; but nothing that I can put into the Form of an Argument for proving that Blood should be taken from Women with Child, who have too little, or no more than a State of Health requires.

§. 875. In Page 48, he says, “ you quote, it “ is true, an Aphorism, of *Hippocrates*, in sup- “ port of your Doctrines, viz. *If a Woman with “ Child,*

seven Ounces *per Mensē*, does not exceed seventy Ounces, or four Pounds, and six Ounces.

§. 630. 3. THAT almost every Particle of Matter, of which the Child at the Time of its Birth, and of which the *Placenta*, and the Membranes involving the Child, viz. the *Chorion*, *Amnios*, and *Allantrides*, and the umbilical Vessels consist, did subsist in the Mother’s *arterial* Blood before they were secreted from it.

§. 631. 4. THAT the Weight of the Child, of the *Placenta*, involving Membranes, and umbilical Vessels, at the Time of the Birth, does *much exceed* the Weight of the Quantity of Blood, usually evacuated from the Mother in ten lunar Months.

The Truth of this Observation is confirmed by the Account I received in the following Letter from Mr. *Phillipson*, an ingenious Surgeon, and Man-midwife, whom I had desired to get me the Weight of some new born Children, and of the *Placenta*, &c.

TO DR. LOBB.

S I R,

“ I Have according to your desire weighed a Child, and *Pla-*  
“ *centa* soon after Delivery: the Child weighed *sixteen Pounds*,  
“ and *seven Ounces*, and the *Placenta* weighed *one Pound four*  
“ *Ounces* with the umbilical Chord.”

August 8, 1747.  
*Bishops-Gate-Street.*

*I remain, &c.*

JOHN PHILLIPSON.

§. 632. 5. THAT hence (§. 631.) it is, that Women so frequently grow thinner in their Faces, and Bodies in the Time of their Pregnancy.

§. 633. 6. THAT it is evident from these Considerations (§. 626, &c.) that a Woman never wants Blood in any Time of her Life, so much, as during her Pregnancy: and consequently, that it is very *improper* to take away Blood from a Woman with Child.

“ *Child, be blooded, she miscarries, &c.* How  
 “ fond you are of AUTHORITIES, if they do  
 “ but seem to make for your Argument!

§. 876. Reply. THIS Author is greatly mistaken; for I did not make that Quotation as a Proof from Authority; but I cited *Hippocrates* as an Evidence, or Witness of Facts, which had occurred to his Observation.

§. 877. HE did not say, it is my Opinion, that if a Woman with Child shall be blooded, she will miscarry. But speaks as of a Matter of Fact, a Thing which he had observed, *viz.* that if a Woman with Child is Blooded, it happens thereupon that she miscarries, and the

§. 634. 7. It should likewise be observed, that as the Quantity of Blood in a Woman with Child, (*after the Fœtus is grown enough to take the Surplus of its Mother's Blood*) is never more than it ought to be, so diminishing its Quantity must produce ill Effects. *E. g.*

*N. B.* I have added in this Section, the Words included as a Parenthesis to prevent Misapprehensions of my Opinion.

§. 635. 1. It will certainly diminish the *vital Strength* of the Mother, in Proportion to the Quantities of Blood taken from her; and enfeeble the Actions of her Heart, and Arteries.

§. 636. 2. It will deprive the Child in a proportional Measure of its Nourishment, and Increase; and render it languid, and weak.

§. 637. THERE is not a more certain Way to procure *Abortion*, and bring on Diseases on a Woman with Child, than a frequent and copious taking away Blood from her.

§. 639. AND it deserves Consideration, that young Women, who have their full Quantity of Blood, their Flesh firm, their Bodies strong, and agile, and enured to Exercise, and Labour, in the Time of their Pregnancy, scarce ever suffer *Abortion*; except by some violent Occasion, as a Fall, &c. and that the Women most subject to miscarry, are those of a tender Constitution, lax Muscles, a feeble Pulse, and who have too little Blood.

MAY I not reasonably add, that surely such as these should not be blooded in the Time of Pregnancy?

sooner,



sooner, the larger the *Fætus* is. He speaks of the Effects of Bleeding pregnant Women, as what he had observed to follow upon making this Evacuation.

§. 878. IN Page 50, he says, “ when *Boerhaave* recommends *Bleeding*, in most of the Disorders of Women with Child, to prevent Abortion; and says expressly, that many of them, especially those that come early, [that is soon after Conception] arise from one and the same Cause, *viz.* more Blood being accumulated from the Suppression of the *Menses*, than the *Fætus*, while young, can take up for its Nourishment, and Growth: you are so far from paying any Deference to his Judgment, that you assert . . . *that a Woman with Child never has too much Blood, and consequently it is very improper to take any away.*

§. 879. Reply 1. LET it be observed that I speak of Women in the Progress of their Pregnancy, and never intended it, as inclusive of all Women in the first Days, or Weeks after Conception: and I still think the Opinion right of all Women, who have been so long with Child, that the *Fætus* wants the *Surplus* of its Mother's Blood.

§. 880. Reply 2. Dr. *Boerhaave* has treated very judiciously on the Disorders of Women with Child.

§. 881. HE considers that some of them may arise soon after Conception, from the ceasing of

the *Menses*, while the *Fætus* is too small to receive the Overplus of the Mother's Blood <sup>a</sup>.

§. 882. HE enumerates in §. 1296 <sup>b</sup> various Symptoms which may happen during the Excess of the Woman's Blood.

§. 883. AND justly esteemed Bleeding a proper Remedy in such Cases <sup>c</sup>. And my *first Principle* directs the taking away, when there is an Excess in the Quantity of it.

§. 884. BUT all this is no Argument for taking Blood from Women, who have not too great a Quantity of it: much less can it justify the Bleeding Women in the after Months of their Gestation, when the *Fætus* is grown enough to want all the *Surplus* of its Mother's Blood: and doubtless it can never excuse repeated Bleedings of those pregnant Women, who have *too little* Blood, or no more than is needful for the Supply of their own Bodies, and Nourishment of the *Fætus*.

§. 885. I am confirmed in my opinion, when I consider the Causes of Abortion; indeed while a pregnant Woman is in Health, has her due Quantity of Blood, without Excess, while the Circulation of it is free, and easy, and while all the animal Vessels, Membranes, and Muscles

<sup>a</sup> Aphor. 1294. Quorum nonnulla (i. e. *Mala*, Aphor, 1293.) oriuntur ex sanguine menstruo fecerni impedito ob clausum uterum, et foetu tamen non potente hactenus in sui incrementum eum absumere.

<sup>b</sup> Aphor. 1296. A priori (1294) videntur pendere nausea, vomitus, prostratus appetitus, vel idem depravatus plane, animi deliquia, vertigines, dolores summi stomachi, pectinis, inguinum, renum, mammarum, torpor, gravitas, dyspnœa, abortus.

<sup>c</sup> Aphor. 1297. Quæ proinde pendentia ab unâ causâ eodem remedio, sanguinis missione, tolli solent.

remain



remain firm, and strong, there is no danger of miscarrying from internal Causes.

§. 886. THE internal Occasions of a pregnant Woman's miscarrying, are the following, *viz.*

1. A Deficiency in the Quantity of her Blood, and of Nutriment for the Child, she goes with. Hence it languishes, and does not sufficiently increase in Bulk and Strength, and the Danger of Abortion manifestly attends such Women: Hence it appears very plain, that Bleeding such Women is so far from being proper, that it tends only to hasten Abortion, by increasing that Deficiency which brought them into the Danger of it.

§. 887. 2. A *stazy* Quality of the Blood with a Laxity of the animal Vessels, Membranes, and Muscles: In such a State of the Body the Circulation of the Blood becomes obstructed, the Pulse too quick, and weak, the vital Strength too little: Hence results a Danger of miscarrying: and therefore it is improper to *bleed* pregnant Women, who are in such a Case, because the Evacuation will certainly render it worse, in Proportion to the Quantity of Blood that shall be taken from them.

§. 888. THIS Account of the common internal Causes of Abortion (§. 886, 887.) will appear more evidently true from some of the obvious *Symptoms* which precede a Woman's Miscarriage, and discover the Danger of it; Particularly,

1. HER Breasts, which were full or turgid, becoming flaccid. This shews an Abatement of the  
the

the Vigour of the Blood's Motion, a Deficiency of the vital Strength, and a Laxity of the Vessels.

§. 889. 2. THE Sense of Heaviness in her Eyes, which could not have happened, without a preceding Alteration in her Blood by a viscid Quality, and without a Laxity of the Vessels.

§. 890. 3. PAIN in her Loins, another Effect of the same Causes, §. 889.

§. 891. 4. THE Descent of her Burthen, which could not have happened without an Abatement of the Strength, and Firmness, or a Relaxation of the Vessels, Membranes, and Ligaments of the Womb, which shews a general Laxity of the Solids.

§. 892. 5. AN Evacuation of Blood from the *Uterus*, or *Vagina Uteri*, which could not be without Relaxation of those Vessels from which the Blood flows.

§. 893. THE Consideration of these Things convinces me of the *Impropriety* of taking Blood from Women with Child, who have no Excess in the Quantity of it: Because this Evacuation naturally tends to bring the forementioned Causes of Abortion (§. 866. 887.) into existence, if she was free from them before the Bleeding, and to strengthen those Causes, if they previously subsisted.

§. 894. PREGNANT Women are of three different Sorts, and ought to be treated in a different Manner, *viz.*

I. THOSE who have an Excess in the Quantity of their Blood: and my Opinion about Bleeding them I have given, §. 883. But it should be remembered, that such Excess can  
only



only subsist (even in plethoric Bodies) during the very first Months after Conception, and that it spontaneously ceases, as soon as the *Fœtus* is large enough to take up the Surplus of its Mother's Blood.

§. 895. 2. WOMEN who have no more Blood than a State of Health requires. And

3. THOSE pregnant Women, who have too little Blood.

§. 896. THERE is a great Difference between these three Sorts of pregnant Women, and it appears to me that Bleeding is generally very improper for the two latter Sorts, and worst in the last, for the Reasons assigned.

§. 897. WHEN I am called to a Woman who is in Danger of Miscarrying, if she has been two, or three Months pregnant, I conclude there is no Occasion for Bleeding her to remove an Excess of the Blood; and inquire into the State of the Fluids and Solids, and prescribe such Medicines as may remove the morbid Quality of her Blood; such as may strengthen all the Vessels, Membranes, and Muscles of her Body, and maintain the *vis vitæ*, such as may recover, and preserve a free and vigorous Circulation of the Blood, and other Fluids; such as may strengthen both the Mother, and the *Fœtus*.

§. 898. I have said thus much because of the vast Importance of the Subject, and to contribute somewhat to prevent the destructive Consequences of an *indiscriminate* Use of *Blood-letting* among Women with Child.

§. 899. WHEN there is an Excess in the Quantity of a Woman's Blood in the Time of her

her Pregnancy, it is confessedly right, and recommended by my first Principle, and I believe all Physicians as well as myself disapprove the taking away Blood from Women who have too little.

### *Of Lobb's Manner of Writing.*

§. 890. **I** Have in the foregoing Papers considered the Objections which this Author has made to Things contained in my *seven bound Books*, and *one Pamphlet*, as he calls them.

§. 891. IT is hoped, impartial Persons, who have read his Letter, and observed that eager Desire, he has discovered of saying every Thing he can, to depretiate my Writings, will consider not only what he has said against the Contents of them, but also what has been replied to him, and will be so far from thinking worse of them, as rather to conclude, they contain some Matters useful, and worthy of Regard.

§. 892. HE has likewise criticized on my manner of Writing, and especially on my writing Cases of particular Patients: and, as I apprehend, has made very great, and very injurious *Misrepresentations* of me. Every candid Reader therefore will excuse my taking Notice of some of them.

§. 893. MY Manner of Writing I shall leave to the Judgment of those who shall read my Books; and only observe, that I endeavoured to express my Ideas so clearly, as every one

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might



might easily understand my Sentiments, and have been always careful to avoid saying any Thing that might be interpreted a personal Reflection on any Man.

§. 894. I shall pass by many of his Cavils, and only take Notice of three of his Misrepresentations, particularly.

§. 895. 1. IN Page 2. he represents me, as a very *dogmatical* Writer; and for a Proof of it mentions my Pamphlet called *Medical Principles and Cautions*.

§. 896. Reply. AN Author, who clearly explains his Notions, and gives Arguments to convince his Readers of their Truth, cannot justly be censured as a dogmatical Writer. And I appeal to all who have, and who shall read the Books I have published, to judge, whether my way of Writing is not by reasoning to shew the Verity of my Opinions.

§. 897. IT is Matter of wonder how this Author came to produce that Pamphlet (§. 895.) in support of his great Misrepresentation of me, since in it, I assign an express Reason for every Principle, and every Caution; and produce Arguments for my other Notions therein proposed to Consideration.

§. 898. IN Page 31, he represents me as advising Patients to argue with their Physicians, and in Page 46, as teaching the Patients of all the rest of the Faculty to disobey their Directions.

§. 899. Reply 1. IF I have not done so, then in these Parts of his Letter, he has said Things of me which are not true.

§. 900. Reply 2. THIS Author, has not cited any Passages in my Books, in support of his *Misrepresentations* of me. (§. 898.) I suppose he refers to the *second Letter* prefixed to my *Compendium* of the Practice of Physick, in which I have indeed given some Cautions to those, who cannot have the Assistance of any Physician, for preserving them from complying in some Cases with the wrong Advice of ignorant Persons.

§. 901. THEY who shall read that *prefatory Letter* will find, I acknowledge there are several *Surgeons*, and *Apothecaries* who are Men of Sense, and of medical Skill; well capable of advising for the Sick; and that my Directions are given to those, who live remote, not only from *Physicians*, but from such skilful *Surgeons*, and *Apothecaries*: and this Fact proves, not only that I have not advised the Patients to argue with, and disobey the Directions of all the rest of the Faculty, but also that I have not done it, in regard to skilful *Surgeons*, or *Apothecaries*. And why should he level the Gentlemen of the Faculty, with the lowest Class of ignorant medical Advisers? I have not done it, but gave my Cautions *exclusive* of them.

§. 902. IN Page 54, he says, “ you seem to  
“ condemn us all in a Lump, Physicians, and  
“ Quacks, wise Men, and Fools, who *Bleed*,  
“ when your Theory reckons it wrong.”

§. 903.



§. 903. Reply 1. I have always been careful to distinguish between Men of Understanding and Judgment in Physick, and the ignorant Practitioner, and have acknowledged that there are *Surgeons* and *Apothecaries* well capable of giving proper Advice to the Sick, (§. 901.) so far have I been from condemning all Physicians in a Lump, or any of them.

§. 904. Reply 2. IF my *Medical Principles* and *Cautions* are true; then it follows that they who act contrary to them are mistaken, and do that which is wrong, tho' neither myself, nor any other Person knows it, or blames them for it.

§. 905. Reply 3. IF my *Medical Principles* and *Cautions* are right, and important, should they be concealed, because this Author will misapply, and misinterpret the Design of their Publication? If he says the Physicians act contrary to them, he then is their Accuser, and he it is who condemns them, and not I.

§. 906. AND to declare my Opinion of Physicians in general; I esteem them a Set of learned Men: and perhaps, there may be as little Difference in the Point of *Bleeding* between them, and me, as between Dr. *Boerhaave* and myself. See §. 721, 722, foregoing.

§. 907. IF they with Dr. *Boerhaave* think Bleeding proper for those Women, who, in the Beginning of their Pregnancy, have too much Blood, and while such Excess continues, so do I.

§. 908. BUT I apprehend none of them are for Bleeding those Women with Child, who have *too little* Blood, with a weak Pulse, lax Vessels, Membranes, and Muscles.

§. 909. IF they are for Bleeding hale Persons, in the Beginning of some<sup>a</sup> Fevers, who have *too much* Blood, so am I.

§. 910. BUT I would imagine that none of them are for Bleeding, and repeated Bleedings of Persons, who have *too little* Blood, and lax Vessels, and whose vital Strength is much below the Standard of Health.

§. 911. THESE Sentiments, I ought to entertain of every Gentleman of the Faculty, till there is Evidence, that they are mistaken.

§. 912. BUT supposing a Physician judges a Patient ought to be blooded, for whom I think the Evacuation improper, even in such a Case, there is no more Reason to say I condemn him, than to say he condemns me.

### Of Lobb's *Histories*.

§. 913. **T**HIS Author has laboured much to discredit my Histories, but he has not, and cannot disprove the Truth of them: Facts are solid immutable Things, like Mountains, which cannot be overthrown.

<sup>a</sup> I say in the Beginning of some Fevers, because I apprehend that in the Beginning of pestilential and other putrid Fevers, Bleeding the Sick is not safe, even though they should have too much Blood.



§. 914. MY Histories are honest Narratives of the Cases related in them : when they were wrote, they were not intended for the Press, but only for my own private Use.

§. 915. AND in Writing my Account of the Diseases of my Patients, I used their Expressions, they being the Ground on which I was to form my Notions of their respective Cases.

§. 916. SOME of my Histories are large when the Disease was long, critical, and dangerous, and when I had Time to keep a Diary of their Symptoms, and the incident Variations of them; and this happened chiefly in variolous Seasons, when Physicians in the Country have less to do with other Distempers.

§. 917. SOME of my Histories of Patients in the Small-pox are very short; because as there was no Occasion for Medicines, so I did not prescribe any, yet these are not useless, but may serve for Examples to some to forbear Writing, when it is not wanted. There are other Histories short, because the Case did not require length, or because I had not Time to record a larger Account, yet are not unprofitable, when I tell the Distemper, and the Medicines by which it was cured.

§. 918. THIS Author seems very much offended with my mentioning Things of which I was informed by *Letters*, or by *Nurses*, or *Messengers* sent to me, and thinks that Histories which have such Informations in them, ought  
not

not to be published<sup>a</sup>. But certainly the Report of the Nurse, or other Attendants on the Sick ought to be credited, whether the Facts are told in the Chamber of the Sick, or to the Physician in his House.

§. 919. As to my Histories, the Facts related in them, whether I received the Account of them at Home, or in the House of the Patient, or by Letter, ought to be acknowledged true, as there could be no Motive to give a false Account of Things. And I do affirm that the Cases I have published are true Histories, related with great Fidelity.

<sup>a</sup> In Page 85, speaking of writing Histories he says “ the Cases should be *of our own observing throughout, not upon hearsay*, either in whole or in Part, therefore such as we did not duly attend, to *see the whole Progress* of the Diseases, but only once or twice, or sometimes not at all, and had the rest of the Account, or the whole of it, by Letters, or Messages; should not be published . . . . . such Cases ought not to appear in Print, as they cannot be a certain Guide to your Readers.”

Reply. This Passage plainly includes these two Propositions, viz. 1. That a Physician should not publish any History of a Disease, which is not of his own observing throughout: that if Part of his Knowledge of it is by hearsay, or Information from the Nurses, or by Letters, he must not publish it.

The Conclusion which unavoidably follows, from this Proposition is that no Histories of Diseases should be published. For there is no Physician that can give such a History of a Disease though he attends the Sick every Day: Because it is very little Time he is in the Chamber of the Patients, and many Symptoms come and go, and many Variations happen in the Course of the Disease, between the Times of his Visits, which he cannot know without the Information of others.

2. The other Proposition is, that those Cases ought not to appear in Print, which cannot be a certain Guide to the Readers. If this is true, then no medical Cases ought to be printed. But the Absurdity of these Propositions is very manifest.

It is sufficient to justify the Publishing any History, if it may any Way be useful to others.

§. 920.



§. 920. I have given Histories of several, who have died, but it has generally happened that I have not been called to such Patients till after their Distemper had made a sad Progress, and many Times not till they were within a Day, or two, or a few Hours of their expiring: And I do not see any material End can be answered by such a Narrative of the latter Part of Diseases.

§. 921. It seems to me of no great Importance, to relate Medicines which have not been, and are not likely to be effectual to the Cure of this or that Disease: But it is of great Moment to be acquainted with those, which have more frequently proved effectual, and which, from their Nature, have a Fitness for the Occasion, and a Probability, through the Divine Blessing, of recovering the Sick.

§. 922. In Page 6, in Relation to my Histories of Patients under Fevers, he represents “ *by far* the greatest Part of them to be in as little Danger as can well be imagined in Fevers of such and such Denominations.”

§. 923. Reply. I cannot conceive any Reason for his Opinion (for he gives none) unless it be, that those Fevers did so soon come to a happy Period, and that those threatening Symptoms did not occur, which commonly follow improper Evacuations, and the Exhibition of wrong Medicines. This brings to my Mind an Observation of Sir JOHN COLBATCH, viz, “ *That Physicians get more Reputation by keeping their Patients a long Time in Hand, and in conti-* ”  
*mal*

“ *nual Danger of their Lives, than by quick and*  
 “ *expeditious Cures* <sup>a</sup>.

## The C O N C L U S I O N.

§. 924. **T**HUS I have considered the most material Things contained in the Letter to me, which seems a very ludicrous Performance, unbecoming a Gentleman, a Man of Candour, and a good Man, unbecoming the Subject, and unbecoming the Profession of Physick.

§. 925. WOULD a sober Merchant, or Tradesman, or Philosopher, or Mathematician, in debating any Point of Practice, or Principle belonging to their respective Arts, and Sciences, treat another of the same Employ with Banter, Satyre, and Ridicule, and that without any Provocation? Or, if he did, would not his

<sup>a</sup> As for instance, one Physician has a Patient sick of a Fever; he takes such a Method that his Patient lies a Month in continual Danger and Hazard, but at last recovers and gets abroad. He then proclaims to All, the Miraculousness of the Recovery, and the Danger he was in; upon which Enquiry is made, who was the Physician? He immediately replies, the famous Doctor such a-one; and if he be a Person of any Note, the Physician's Work is done.

Another Physician has a Patient with the very same Fever: This Physician takes Care to obviate all Symptoms, and his Patient is Abroad in eight or ten Days, and perhaps has never been in the least Hazard of his Life. He, instead of magnifying the Skill of his Physician, tells his Friends, the Physician says I have had a Fever, such as my Neighbour such a-one had, but I believe he is mistaken; mine could be no more than a Cold, which would have gone off, had I done nothing at all. And this is frequently the Reward that honest Men meet with. *Vid.* Sir John Colbatch's Tracts, p. 510.

doing



doing it be a manifest Breach of good Manners, and a great Indecency? And is it not as absurd, and as blameable, if a Man who professes himself a Physician, shall thus treat another of the Faculty, when discussing some of the most interesting Parts of medical Practice?

§. 926. PERSONAL and spightful *Satyr* from a Stage may divert some Persons in the Audience, and make them laugh; but not to the Reputation of the Orator, or the Satisfaction of the sober Hearers.

§. 927. A chief Design of the Letter to me (as seems from several Passages in it) was to prejudice me in the Opinion of his Readers, and to represent me as an Enemy to all the Gentlemen of the Faculty, and to excite them to become Enemies to me, and to raise a Disesteem of me in the Minds of others; not by any solid Evidence of my deserving Ill of any People, but by groundless Banter, and by gross Misrepresentations, as will appear to all Persons, who shall read the Books I have published with Impartiality and Candour, and the Letter he has written.

§. 928. THIS Author has likewise in several Parts of his Book, made me the Subject of his Ridicule, for my praying, my seeking to God for Knowledge and Wisdom, Direction, and Success, as a Physician; and for my Acknowledgments of his Blessing, and Goodness to me: but it is needful for him to consider the Guilt of taking such Liberty, and the Consequences of it in the next World.

§. 929. IF a Man ridicules a Subject of the King, for performing the Duty he owes to his Majesty, and acknowledging Benefits received from him, does he therein act like a faithful Subject, like one true in his Allegiance to his rightful Sovereign? and if he does this in the Presence, and hearing of the King, doth he not affront Majesty in the most daring Manner? Is he not guilty of Insolence unsufferable?

§. 930. BUT a more daring, a more dreadful Insolence it is, for a *poor, mortal Man*, in the Presence, and under the Notice of the great God, to deride any of his Servants, for behaving towards him, as they are bound in Duty, in Interest, and in Gratitude to do: And more tremendous are like to be the Punishments of such Offenders after Death, unless they repent; how thoughtless soever they may be of them, while in this World.

§. 931. IF he had confined himself to sober and solid Arguings about any Opinions, in which he differed from me, I should have considered them with a Satisfaction. But he has often digressed to Particulars foreign to the Matters in Question.

§. 932. As I have not Time, nor Inclination to trouble the World with disagreeable, and unprofitable Altercations, so I design to write no more on this Subject.

§. 933. I have published my Sentiments, and supported them with Arguments, and returned Answers to the Objections, which have been brought against them: and now I leave it to those



those, who shall read this Author's Epistle, and my Reply, to judge of the Contents of both.

§. 934. HE may give himself the Pleasure of Writing Satyrs, Banter, and Ridicules as often as he will, but I do not intend to give myself the Trouble of reading any thing he shall publish.

§. 935. I considered the Remarks on my *Medical Principles and Cautions*, published in the *Monthly Review*, for *December*, 1751, with a Pleasure. They were writ by a Man of Learning, by a Gentleman, by a Man of Candour, and who has manifestly shewed himself disposed to acknowledge, and inculcate every true, and useful Opinion.

§. 936. I cannot say it has been so agreeable, for me to follow this Author in his Wandrings from the Subjects in debate, and to push thro' the Briars and Thorns, which he has intermixed with his medical Notions.

§. 937. AND as for my good Name, my Reputation, and all my concerns, I commit them to the Care of that good God, whose I am, and whom I desire to serve faithfully to the End of Life.

*Blessed be the Name of G O D for ever, and ever; for Wisdom, and Might are His,*  
Dan. ii. 20.

The E N D.

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